

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 207

LAST EDITION

PRESIDENT WINS APPROVAL OF HOOVER PLAN

Senate Conferees Recede From
Amendment Placing Food
Control in Board of Three—
War Board Still to Be Settled

Only one point now prevents immediate agreement between House and Senate conferees on the administrative food control measure. It is the amendment providing for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures. If the conferees agree to drop this proposition, which is opposed by the President, there appears to be no other obstacle to acceptance of the bill by both houses of Congress.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has at last won the food bill conference committee over to his way of thinking with respect to establishing a Federal food administration, in charge of Herbert C. Hoover, and it is expected that the committee will now be able to report the bill back to the House on Wednesday or Thursday.

Complete victory, however, remains to be won by the President, as the conference deadlock over the proposed congressional committee on war expenditures continues. Unable to reach an agreement on this Senate amendment, the conferees adjourned their meeting at noon today to meet again later in the day. Democratic members still were confident that the impasse would be overcome in one way or another before the day closes. They believed themselves within bounds in predicting that the Senate conferees would recede from their stand for the expenditures committee, in deference to the known desires of President Wilson.

By a vote of 4 to 3, the Senate conferees receded late on Monday from the Senate amendment directing the President to set up a board of three food administrators in place of the single-headed administration which already has begun its work of food control and conservation as a war-time measure. The only remaining point in dispute is the Weeks-Owen amendment, providing for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures.

The prediction was made to The Christian Science Monitor by an influential Democratic member of the committee who nevertheless, favors the congressional plan, that at today's meeting of the conference committee this amendment also would in all probability be rejected.

The action of the conferees in agreeing to the Hoover food administration plan is expected to be accepted by House and Senate without any considerable opposition. The conferees agreed to the plan exactly as desired by the President from the start, turning down a compromise arrangement which proposed a one-man food control, but which would have made it

(Continued on page four, column three)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

What is described in the statements coming from London as probably "the biggest of British offensives" was launched at 3:50 this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys, northeast of Arras, where the British have "captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress." A considerable number of prisoners, the report adds, have already been taken.

On the eastern front, although there is evidence that the Russian resistance in Galicia is steadily stiffening, the forces of the Central Powers continue to gain ground, and Berlin reports that "considerable portions of our army troops are now standing on Russian territory after the battle east of Zbrocz." Petrograd reports the repulse of Austro-German attacks at various points, notably on the Dniester, but admits further retreats at other points. Petrograd also reports the bombing of the Aland Islands in the Baltic by German aircraft.

New British Offensive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The latest and probably the biggest of the British offensives began in the early hours of this morning after a bombardment to which only the slightest reference has been made in the British communiqués, but of which the German communiqués have revealed the very deepest apprehensions. On Sunday morning the British artillery activity declined "under the paralyzing influence of our defensive activity," according to the German communiqué, but it appears by their own account to have increased again.

What it is up to is revealed in to-

(Continued on page six, column three)

RIVERS BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual rivers and harbors appropriation was sent to conference today, under a special House ruling, after several representatives, characterizing the bill as "pork barrel" legislation pure and simple, and asserting that it would be a public scandal to pass such a bill at the present time, had in acrimonious speeches endeavored to prevent the measure from going to conference. There are very few points of disagreement and it is predicted that the bill will be enacted into law within a week.

WATCHWORD OF WAR TO BE SPEED

Days Saved Now in Production
Mean Saving Lives of United
States Troops, Says Chairman
of War Industries Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Days saved now in the production of war material will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field," says Frank A. Scott, chairman of the new war industries board of the Council of National Defense, in a statement on the demands of the war upon the United States. "Speed," he declares, "must be our watchword."

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern warfare," Mr. Scott said in discussing the task before the board. "Nothing less than the full power of our country must be exerted. Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our Government."

"In war, time is of the essence—and this applies as well to the production of things necessary for the soldiers, as to the movements of armies. This thought the American people must take home."

"If it can be said that there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war, it is over now. Our troops are already in France, and we have begun the actual raising of the huge Army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. It was hard, at first, to realize that the country had actually entered the struggle. That time has passed, and we are facing the actual fact of participation. It is for us here at home in civil life, for American industry, to make it plain that we see clearly what we are facing, and that we give our fighting men the support due them. We have passed the period of expectation—we are waging war."

"Only a part of modern war is fought on the battlefield. An important part is fought in the mines and workshops—in the harvest fields and shipyards. Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the Government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war."

"We must standardize, economize, and then produce, produce, produce. This country has the three great necessities, for making modern war—men, metal and machinery. We must make them all available now. Until we can claim the victory, 'speed' must be our watchword."

"Artillery, ammunition, aircraft, manufactured today, may save the lives of countless American soldiers. If we love our country, if we love our sons, now is our chance to express it in action. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field. Profit making must now yield to patriotism—extravagance to economy—selfishness to service. We must now apply to war needs all those vast material and human resources which have made possible the notable achievements of our country in time of peace. War and its sacrifices may be made to yield us a more efficient and a nobler national life."

DAILY INDEX FOR JULY 31, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Shoe Buyers Perplexed.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Railroad Earnings.....	
Produce Prices.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorials.....	Page 18
The Beginning of the End.....	
First Stage of a Great Victory.....	
The Trade Position in Switzerland.....	
Charlotte, N. C.....	
Noises and Comments.....	
European War.....	
Chairman Scott Calls for Sacrifice.....	1
Mr. Balfour and Alsace-Lorraine.....	1
Polish War Reports.....	1
Polish Regiments Refuse to Take German Oath.....	1
Situation in Russia.....	1
France and Left Bank of Rhine.....	2
United States War Revenue Measure.....	2
Inquiry into Working of Army Service Act.....	9
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 16
First Button Manufacture in New England.....	
Stocking the Apartment Preserve Closet.....	
General News.....	
Longer Piers at Navy Yard Proposed.....	1
Postmaster Murray Denies Charges.....	1
President Wins Approval of Hoover Plan.....	1
Russia Now on Path of Progress.....	1
Conditions of Work Improving in England.....	1
Jewish Relief Fund Report.....	3
Home Guard to Export Belgian Missions.....	5

MURRAY DENIES TAGUE CHARGES

Boston Postmaster, Before House
Committee, Disclaims That
He Was Responsible for
Tampering With the Mails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing before the House Committee on Expenditures in the postoffice department, which has been investigating charges made recently by Congressmen Tague and Dallingier that their mail had been tampered with, William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, today emphatically denied the charges made by Representative Dallingier that he was responsible for the opening of the latter's mail.

"I brand the statement of Mr. Dallingier as the statement of a reckless, irresponsible man, unworthy of belief," said Mr. Murray. "He charges me with crimes against the United States, and his statement is libelous per se, and I deny them as forcibly as I can."

The scene in the committee room was dramatic, to say the least. Mr. Murray launched into a passionate outburst, in which he excoriated Representative Dallingier and demanded that an investigation be made in which he be either vindicated or impeached. He further declared that no man's mail could be opened in the Boston postoffice, and that he had even denied to secret service men the privilege of opening mail addressed to interned German sailors.

The hearing was called as the result of charges recently made by Congressmen Tague and Dallingier that their mail had been opened and resealed. Congressman Tague had previously stated, at the first hearing a week ago, that he would not dare to send a letter through the mail unless placed in a plain envelope. The hearings will be continued and the matter thoroughly threshed out.

Postmaster Murray and Inspector Leonard each appeared before the committee. Representatives Keating, Huddleston and Kehoe comprise the committee that is making the investigation.

Representative Tague of Boston, who is Mr. Murray's successor in Congress, after the Boston postmaster had testified, made a flat contradiction of almost all the testimony of Postmaster Murray and also of that of Inspector Leonard. So tense did the situation become that members of the investigating committee were forced to interject conciliatory remarks.

The investigation, with the attendant charges of negligence and complicity on the part of the Post Office Department in an alleged attempt to get evidence against two Congressmen from Boston, follows the contest at the last session of Congress over the proposition to do away with pneumatic tubes in the Boston and Philadelphia post offices.

DRAFT LIABILITY OF ALIENS DEBATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liability of aliens in the United States to be drafted for service in the new National Army was debated in the Senate this afternoon. Opinion was expressed that all aliens, including those who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, should be taken for this service. Neutral aliens also should be taken, according to views of some senators.

Discussion centered on the McCumber amendment, requesting President Wilson to negotiate with the Allies and to get an agreement so that the new draft act could be applied to their subjects or citizens in this country, "in the same manner and to the same effect as such provisions are applied to the citizens of the United States in selecting and raising an army or navy for service in the present war."

POLES REFUSE GERMAN OATH BY REGIMENTS

Arrest of General Pilsudski
Causes Much Excitement—
Governor to Visit Berlin

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Cracow messages report that not merely single units but whole regiments of the Polish legions, amounting altogether to a considerable majority of all the Legionaries, have refused to take the military oath and that the excitement created by the German authorities' arrest of General Pilsudski is so great that serious consequences are feared, unless he is immediately released.

Some indication of the friction between Germany and Austria concerning the Polish question is afforded by the fact that the Austrian censor has permitted these reports to be published in the Cracow papers and telegraphed abroad.

While a Cracow telegram to the Weser Zeitung says it is stated that General von Beseler, the German Governor of Poland, is going to Berlin to confer with the new Chancellor and great importance is attached to this conference, as the latter will probably define his attitude toward the Central Powers' proclamation of Nov. 5 establishing the Kingdom of Poland.

The German conservative press, which has always disapproved of this step, is taking the opportunity to advise against further measures toward the realization of that project, especially in view of the uncertainty produced by Russian developments and the attitude of the Polish population, and argues that Poland should be administered like other occupied territories until the whole peace question is clarified.

According to Die Zeit of Vienna, four important German banks are organizing branches throughout Russian Poland and concentrating capital in eastern Poland with a view to eventually monopolizing trade and industry by granting loans on a large scale. Russian, Austrian and German Poles are, however, organizing an effective resistance and a commercial bank of Warsaw is combining with the Galician National Bank and other Polish banking concerns in Galicia and even in Posen to prevent the German financial domination of Poland.

WHEATLESS WEEK PLAN BROADENS

Restaurants Joining With Hotels
in Proposed Use of Corn and
Rye Flours for Seven Days
Starting Aug. 6

At a conference with the Massachusetts Food Commission today restaurant owners, representing 14 Greater Boston restaurants, voted to aid in the movement of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, to have less wheat eaten, and Mr. Endicott was asked to send letters to restaurants in Boston, asking them to cooperate with the Food Commission to serve no wheat bread during the week of Aug. 6. Another conference between the commission and the restaurant owners will be held next Thursday when several bakers are expected to be present.

Starting Aug. 6, for one week, nearly all of the large hotels in New England will not serve white bread, according to a vote of representatives of the hotels at a conference with Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, yesterday.

About 30 representatives of hotel associations met with Mr. Endicott and in the near future they are to send letters to the membership of about 250 hotels advising them of the "wheatless" period. Herbert C. Hoover, named as national food administrator, heartily approved of the plan when told by telephone last night of the vote.

In order to establish a close working cooperation between the hotels of New England and the food administrator's department the following committee was appointed to sit frequently and work with the food board on all matters pertaining to food problems: Frank C. Hall of the Hotel Somerset, who is also on National Administrator Hoover's hotel men's committee; Charles H. Averill of the Bancroft, Worcester, representing the New England Hotel Men's Association; W. W. Davis of the Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, representing the Massachusetts association, and President A. E. Hurlburt of Boston Tavern, representing the City of Boston Hotel Association.

SERBIAN STATEMENT ISSUED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Serbian Press Bureau has issued a statement at Corfu which recapitulates the agreement between authorized representatives of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, cabled to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

CENSORSHIP EASED IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Following upon urgent representations to the Premier by newspaper proprietors and editors, the severe restrictions in press censorship have been removed.

STATES MERELY ASKED TO RATIFY

Prohibition Amendment to the
Federal Constitution Is Looked
Upon as Nation-Wide Referendum—
Debate Begun

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate upon the Sheppard national prohibition resolution in the Senate indicates that the temperance advocates in Congress regard the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution as a great nationwide referendum, pure and simple. It is pointed out that the resolution forces the proposition on no State without first giving the State Legislature the opportunity to vote on the question of ratifying the constitutional amendment.

Several polls, taken by senators and others interested in the passage of the prohibition resolution, indicate that the measure will undoubtedly pass with more than a two thirds vote Wednesday. It was taken up by the Senate this afternoon for the second day of discussion.

Both sides of the prohibition question favor altering the Sheppard measure to provide specifically that the proposed amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states within a given period, in order to become effective. Amendments designed to meet this view will be offered.

An understanding has been reached that no vote shall be taken upon any amendment or the bill itself until Wednesday, at 4 p. m.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the resolution, began the debate when the measure was first called up in the Senate on Monday afternoon. He explained that it was the first occasion that the question of national prohibition had ever reached the floor of the Senate for actual debate. In a lengthy argument in favor of the measure, he pointed to evidence proving that nearly all immorality and crime in the United States can be traced directly to intoxicating liquors.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, who, with Senator Reed of Missouri, conducted a filibuster on the District of Columbia Antislavery Bill, which was passed last winter, spoke in opposition to the Sheppard resolution.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona argued the necessity for attaching to the resolution a section providing a definite period for ratification by the states. He pointed out that several amendments to the Federal Constitution have remained unratified for years and years—one of them 128 years—and this has led to considerable confusion.

Senator Norris proposed that instead of merely fixing a ratification date for the Sheppard resolution, a separate proposition be adopted, providing such a date for all constitutional amendments that may be considered in the future.

Calling up men in Boston for the national Army starts Saturday, when the first lot of men from Division Seven will report for examination. Dr. Walter R. Mansfield is in charge of this district. Work throughout the State is said to be progressing easily as the large forces of volunteer workers are giving much time to this duty.

EXAMINATIONS TO START SATURDAY

Director of Military Enrollment,
Charles F. Gettemy states that no enlistment in any Government branches since June 30 will have any effect upon the number of men being drawn now as after a definite quota is assigned it has to be adhered to. Mr. Gettemy thinks that allowance for enlistments since June 30 will probably be made in the next drawing.

FIRST CAVALRY TO MUSTER TOMORROW

Maj. John Perrins Jr., judge of the West Roxbury Court, now in charge of the First Massachusetts Squadron of Cavalry, said today that the mustering in of the organization would start tomorrow. Today is being spent in clerical preparations for the muster. The squadron is composed of four troops, A, B, C and D, but when mustered in it will be given a new number, which has not been announced.

LONGER PIERS AT NAVY YARD

Proposal to Lengthen Slips to
Accommodate Large War
Vessels and Make Room for
Possible Shipbuilding

Extension of piers at the Charlestown Navy Yard, in order to accommodate the larger type of warships and other Government vessels expected to visit the yard during the war with Germany, is the subject of careful investigation on the part of the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands. That commission has granted permission to the United States Navy Department to "extend temporarily the piers as a war measure." The improvement may be permanent, if the investigation conducted by the commission does not reveal any serious objection.

Mariners and shipping authorities agree that the extension of piers at the navy yard is an important factor in developing the port of Boston, and that permanent pier extensions would attract favorable attention, and add in drawing larger vessels here. Accommodations at the navy yard are said to be cramped. More room is needed before the 700 to 900 foot vessels can be constructed there, although the larger piers would be a step in that direction, according to naval officials.

Members of the Waterways Commission say the attitude of shipping men relative to possible obstacles to navigation is expected to affect the final decision. Towboat captains who know the harbor thoroughly say that the extensions would not interfere seriously with any shipping.

The plan is to lengthen the present 500-foot piers and slips at the yard about 200 feet. The report of the Waterways Commission has been submitted to the United States Army engineers, and after its consideration by the local engineers, it will be forwarded to Washington.

Opinion among shipping men generally is that the Government will not spend the large sums necessary to construct even temporary piers, with the likelihood that they may have to be removed. Action of some sort is expected within a short time by the Government officials.

Officials of the Waterways Commission state that construction of capital ships at the local navy yard will be made possible during the national emergency which now exists if the commission can aid the project.

SPANISH RULER AND DEMOCRACY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Senor Dato, Premier of Spain, in an interview in which he touches upon the position of the Spanish monarchy, says that the task of monarchs in the future is clear. They must openly steer their course in the direction of democracy. So far as Spain is concerned, Senor Dato added, the King is not an obstacle, but on the contrary, a stimulant.

Mr. Balfour then spoke of Alsace-Lorraine and then reverting to the topic of peace he said: "We desire peace as earnestly as any community of those who are now suffering under the losses, burdens and calamities of the war. The peace we desire is a peace which will not last merely till people have forgotten the horrors and disasters of this war, but a peace which shall be based partly upon the growth of international morality, partly on the improvement of international relations, which will make breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal is punished, but also which will involve such rearrangements, such modifications of the political forces in Europe that there will not be a balance of power in precisely the Eighteenth Century sense of the word, but such arrangements among the communities of Europe as will make it far more difficult for the disturbers of peace to find soil in which to sow their bitter and fatal seed, and will make that seed itself much less productive of disastrous crops than has been the case for our own lifetime and again in the lifetime of our grandfathers and great grandfathers."

"How that end is to be pursued exactly nobody can effectively discuss across the floor of the House at the present stage of the war."

Mr. Balfour then turned to the question of democratizing Germany, holding that no one could impose upon Germany a constitution made outside Germany. Germany must work out her own salvation. They could not impose a constitution, Mr. Balfour held, even following a great military disaster, but if the German Nation were taught that her militarism, though producing triumphs at one time, inevitably led to corresponding disaster at another, those liberal views which found such powerful expression in Germany in 1848, which animated the best German thinkers for more

(Continued on page six, column two)

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE AS TO LOST PROVINCES

Foreign Secretary Urges Support
for France in Fight for Alsace-
Lorraine—Not Time to Dis-
cuss Peace Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—"I do not see how anybody who has supported France and believed in France, can doubt that we must go on supporting, believing in, and helping France to restore herself to what she was before the attack engineered against her by Bismarck in 1870. Alsace and Lorraine were reft from France by force and at no moment since 1871 has the passionate desire for reunion of those who were taken from France diminished. While France fights for Alsace and Lorraine we should support her."

In these words Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday stated his attitude toward the problem of Alsace-Lorraine. It was an able speech which Mr. Pringle, one of the Government's chief hecklers, declared had restored a reasonable atmosphere for the first time since the war began.

Mr. Balfour opened his speech by declining to add to past declarations by British statesmen, remarking that the "application of the principles laid down in these statements depended on changing circumstances, including the fortunes of war." It would be doing an ill service to the country, he held, to make a precise statement upon all the complicated questions which will arise at the peace conference.

As to the Austrian Empire, what they desired, of course, was that the nationalities composing their heterogeneous state should be permitted to develop on their own lines, carrying out their own civilization and determining the course in which their development should take place. But people asked, "Do you mean to do that by joining Serbia with Croatia, by separating Bohemia from Hungary?" As Foreign Minister, dealing with events possibly still distant, he felt it would be foolish to discuss that today.

"In any event," Mr. Balfour remarked, "we entered into war in those early days with little in our mind besides the necessity of defending Belgium and preventing France from being crushed by our enemies." One thing was clear, they did not enter war with any selfish purpose. Great Britain stood necessarily in a different position from many of her allies, simply because it never entered, and never could enter, "the thoughts of any British statesman that he was entering the war to increase British possessions on the continent of Europe. They were free from any taint of suspicion of such a policy, even in the mind of their most dangerous enemy."

"We all wished the same thing," Mr. Balfour said, "we all wished to see Europe come out of this struggle not only freer but more safe, with fewer of those causes which divide mankind and act as a perpetual irritant, working on national pride, national ambition or national vanity. We want to diminish the future prospects of war by diminishing the number of reasons which drive nations into war, and we are all agreed that by sacrificing legitimate national aspirations you will go a very long way to carry out that idea."

Mr. Balfour then spoke of Alsace-Lorraine and then reverting to the topic of peace he said: "We desire peace as earnestly as any community of those who are now suffering under the losses, burdens and calamities of the war. The peace we desire is a peace which will not last merely till people have forgotten the horrors and disasters of this war, but a peace which shall be based partly upon the growth of international morality, partly on the improvement of international relations, which will make breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal is punished, but also which will involve such rearrangements, such modifications of the political forces in Europe that there will not be a balance of power in precisely the Eighteenth Century sense of the word, but such arrangements among the communities of Europe as will make it far more difficult for the disturbers of peace to find soil in which to sow their bitter and fatal seed, and will make that seed itself much less productive of disastrous crops than has been the case for our own lifetime and again in the lifetime of our grandfathers and great grandfathers."

"How that end is to be pursued exactly nobody can effectively discuss across the floor of the House at the present stage of the war."

Mr. Balfour then turned to the question of democratizing Germany, holding that no one could impose upon Germany a constitution made outside Germany. Germany must work out her own salvation. They could not impose a constitution, Mr. Balfour held, even following a great military disaster, but if the German Nation were taught that her militarism, though producing triumphs at one time, inevitably led to corresponding disaster at another, those liberal views which found such powerful expression in Germany in 1848, which animated the best German thinkers for more

(Continued on page six, column two)



Map shows Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar Valley, which the German Chancellor alleged, France had made an agreement with the Russian Government, shortly before the revolution, to secure, as well as "vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine."

LANSING SPEECH NOTE FINALITY

Effect Is to Discount Pleas for
Peace From Berlin and Vienna—Secretary's Position One
With That of the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apart from the universal interest in the food bill and the possibility that Congress may agree to give the final touch that will send the bill to the President in a form that will be acceptable to him, the one event of general and favorable comment at the beginning of the week has been the speech of Secretary Lansing, delivered under the inspiration of an audience of men in khaki at Madison Barracks.

It is commonly accepted that the Secretary spoke only from his own personal convictions, but as his position respecting the international situation and position of the United States in the war are one with those of the President, his speech is taken as representing the views, not only of the White House, but of the entire Administration.

Those who have had occasion to mark the career of Secretary Lansing during his two years of office have learned that, when he speaks, what he says is a finality on the subject he may have under discussion, and every spoken word is the result of his judicial study and conviction.

This characteristic of the Secretary of State, therefore, gives his statement at Madison Barracks more than ordinary significance in the estimation of his friends. When Robert Lansing says, "Peace talk is idle until German autocracy is smashed," to his friends, that means precisely what he says, and it is the policy of the United States in the war—no more, and not one whit less.

The effect of the speech has been to discount totally the specious pleas for peace from Berlin and Vienna that were staged to appear before the world simultaneously. The only effect those pleas have produced has been to increase the wonder in the thought of officials as to how long Berlin and Vienna will keep up the hollow pretense of self-deceit and sham.

SOCIALISTS AND ORIGIN OF THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts has published a report of the conversations between the German Socialist majority delegation to Stockholm and the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee of the impending Socialist conference which serves to supplement the definition of the German majority's attitude given in the memorandum subsequently drawn up by the delegation, especially with regard to the question of responsibility for the war.

It appears that during these interviews, which occupied several days, M. Troeltsch presided over the proceedings, while M. Branting was among those present. The main feature of the first sitting seems to have been the detailed account given by Herr Scheidemann of the policy of the German Social Democratic Party during the war. German social democracy, he declared at its close, had done its duty to its own people and to the Internationale, and was determined to continue as it had begun. Its members desired peace, but not the destruction of their country; hence they would defend the latter so long as the enemy was not prepared for peace by agreement. Any other policy on their part would have rendered possible the Tsar's entry into Berlin, and the triumph of Tsarism would have meant not only the destruction of Germany, but also a severe blow for the whole of Europe, and especially for socialism and democracy. As for the fundamental causes of the war, they were to be sought in imperialism. So far as diplomatic responsibility was concerned the German Social Democratic Party must perforce be convinced, on the strength of the documentary material available, that the German Government had earnestly endeavored to avoid the war, or at least to localize it. It could not, however, be the mission of the conference to examine and determine what was known as the question of responsibility in the war; that question would not be solved impartially and finally in the lifetime of any of those taking part in the conference.

Despite this protest, it appears that Herr Scheidemann's speech was followed by a discussion as to whether the German Government was responsible for the war, and whether German social democracy shared its guilt, with the result that Herr Ebert, the doyen of the German delegation, finally declared that it had not been the intention of the German delegates to enter into a discussion of the responsibility question. They still held firmly to the view, he said, that the conference should concern itself solely with the question of peace, and in any case they refused to assent to the assumption by the conference of the character of a tribunal before which the German party was to give an account of itself. That was quite out of the question, but now the German delegation must, of course, answer exhaustively the questions put to it.

At this point the proceedings were adjourned, and at the next interview, two days later, Herr David seems to have made a formal statement on behalf of his companions. An examination of the question of responsibility, he said, must begin with an investigation of the deep-lying economic-political

causes which bred the atmosphere of warlike tension prevalent before the war. He then described the imperialist competition that went on for the possession of colonial sources of raw material, dumping grounds, and opportunities for the investment of capital, but declared that this competition only assumed a threatening character when England allied herself with her old competitors, France and Russia, in order to encircle Germany, her new one, and to hamper the latter's development by means of political isolation. The Entente, he said, was nothing more than a syndicate on a gigantic scale for the partitioning of the world, and its last great partition scheme which aimed at the destruction of Turkey and of the Danube monarchy, led straight to the edge of war. Germany's policy was directed toward the preservation of both State organisms, hence it was essentially defensive in character. Aggressive policy, directed toward forcible conquest and partition, was on the other side; just as it was that side which applied the match to the powder magazine by the "attentat" of Sarajevo, which was inspired from Belgrade and Petersburg, and served the aim of Russian-Pan-Slavonic policy against Austria. After the outbreak of the Austro-Serbian conflagration, Berlin policy was aimed at the localization of the conflict. Dealing in detail with the situation on July 30 and 31, 1914, Herr David observed that there was the best prospect of success both for the direct method of negotiations between Vienna and Petersburg, and for Grey's second four-power proposal, which was accepted in Vienna, thanks to the efforts of Berlin; but that the Petersburg war party forced on war by its military measures against Germany. That war party, he said, was sure of the support of France and England. According to the report, Herr David then adduced a mass of proof in refutation of what he described as the aggression legend cultivated in Paris, and went on to argue that it was England who was really to blame for the misfortunes of Belgium. At the last moment, he said, it lay within England's power to preserve Belgium and France from all harm.

The report published by the Vorwärts records that the Dutch-Scandinavian committee took cognizance of the statement made by Herr Scheidemann and David, but considered that it was not its duty to take up any judicial attitude at present with regard to the statements made by the various delegations. At the resumed interview on the following day the German delegation submitted the memorandum summarized in a previous dispatch.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: Officers detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps are:

Cavalry, Majors Samuel F. Dallam, Edward P. Orton, William S. Valentine, Patrick W. Guiney, Leon B. Kromer, Warren W. Whitledge, Captains Philip W. Corbuser, William W. West Jr., Thomas M. Knox, Alexander H. Davidson, Alexander H. Jones, Stanley Kock, Rudolph Migdalski, Samuel E. Pearson, John Alden Degen, Herbert E. Mann, C. Emery Hathaway, Charles O. Thomas Jr., Edmond R. Tompkins and Frederick Gilbreth.

Infantry, Majors Edward S. Walton, Harry F. Dalton, Captains Richard J. Herman, William R. Gibson, Alvin K. Baskett, George B. Sharon, Perrin L. Smith, Robert C. Humbert, William H. Noble, James H. Como, Thomas S. Moorman, William B. Graham, Kenneth P. Williams, Odiorne H. Sampson, Charles A. Thuis, Franklin T. Burt, L. Worthington Mosley, Augustine A. Hofmann, Edwin Guinier, Ambrose R. Emery, Irving J. Palmer, 38th, Frank F. Scowdon, Leland S. Devore, Albert Kaempfer, Harris H. Davidson Jr., 13th, William B. Gracie, William O. Smith, Max Walner, Gilbert P. Strelinger, Robert E. Grinstead and Joseph F. Gohn.

Coast artillery corps, Majors Edward L. Glasgow, Henry M. Merriam, Robert F. McMillan, Harry P. Wilbur, Captains George B. Gorham, Edward A. Brown, Charles C. Burt, Marcel S. Keene, Francis H. Lomax, Jaius A. Moore and Junius Pierce.

Detached officer list, Norris Staiton, Albert C. Wimberly, Albert H. Barkley, William P. Currier, Alexander J. Stuart, Richard Furnival, John A. Berry, William E. Desombre, Brainard Taylor and Jacob Frank.

Major Dwight S. Brigham, Engineer officers' reserve corps and First Lieut. Robert M. Degarmo are ordered to active duty.

Capt. Alfred B. Cutter is ordered to active duty and assigned to the Eighteenth engineers railway. Capt. Frank P. Paten is ordered to active duty and assigned to the Fourteenth engineers railway.

NOT AGAINST ARMY SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In view of the figures given in the sixth annual report on labor organization in Canada by the Department of Labor, the contention of J. C. Waters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, that labor is against military service, or at least conscription, is hardly warranted. From this document it is shown that since the beginning of the war 22,192 trade unionists have enlisted for overseas service—from Ontario there went forth to fight for their country 8175 and from Quebec 1881. There are in Canada 1842 local branch unions comprising a membership of nearly 130,000 members.

OVER 72,000 SEEK CAMP PLACES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the 16,000 places in the second officers' training camps, to open Aug. 27, 72,914 men have applied, and the War Department may accept several thousand more than was originally intended. Preliminary examinations indicate that 51,838 are satisfactory.

RUSSIA NOW ON PROGRESS PATH

Situation Viewed in Its Broader
Aspects Found to Be Anything but Disconcerting—
Hope in the New Regime

The following expression of opinion as to the situation in Russia has been received by The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau from Lieutenant Platonoff who is an official of the London branch of the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, but now serving with the Russian Army.

LONDON, England.—The revolution, Lieutenant Platonoff points out, was an historical necessity. The old regime was impossible and had to be abandoned. It is futile to discuss whether it was changed at the right moment or not, the change was a necessity, for it could not exist any longer, therefore, the revolution was a natural process and was brought about by natural historical forces which could not have been avoided; it was absolutely inevitable as the revolution which had been accomplished by democracy in the West. Undoubtedly, the revolution was accelerated by the fact of the war. I should say that a war on the scale of the one in which we are now engaged must have produced a revolution in Russia. Firstly, because the old regime showed itself lacking in ability to organize the people at the most critical time in the life of the people. The people knew that the heroic efforts made by the country were practically frustrated by the inefficient, corrupt, and perhaps treacherous Government. The second reason is the fact of our alliances. I should say particularly with England and France, having brought the Russian people so much closer to the western nations.

When I came to England, everybody asked me what was the real position of affairs in Russia. This is a very difficult question to answer. I must admit that a Frenchman or an Englishman, in looking through the papers, could have no idea of what is really going on in Russia, and could not help being a pessimist. When I read the papers daily, I see that the position is represented by "ups and downs," as a sort of stock exchange business; today it is good news, tomorrow it is bad, and that, of course, gives a very wrong impression of how matters stand. This position is caused chiefly by the fact that most of the representatives of the newspapers abroad cannot grasp the whole of the events in their entirety; they fix on one detail to the exclusion of all others, and so present a view that is not really correct, since the "ups and downs" indicated by the daily papers, do not in reality exist. On the other hand, many facts as published by the newspapers, are rather out of date; for instance, the announcement of Kronstadt forming an independent government, is altogether wrong, because Kronstadt, like most other places in the country, lost its connection with the Central Government from the very first days of the revolution and has been disconnected ever since. Considerable chaos and confusion prevailed in this small town, but as a matter of fact, conditions are improving there under the local Council of Workmen and Soldiers. We must not regard what is happening in Russia, as a series of unexpected, incomprehensible and disconnected events. If you grasp the root of the facts, you will see that the events are not unexpected. The days of what is specifically called the "Revolution," that is the fall of the old regime, were the darkest and most dangerous; that was the moment when "anarchy" was really in existence, because anarchy means an absence of power and that was the moment when the absence of all power might have been disastrous.

The elements that made the revolution what it was were forged by the mass of the people in Petrograd. This city has a much larger population now than before the war; it numbers nearly 3,000,000 people, and from the very beginning, Petrograd has been the dictator of the country—the provinces only followed Petrograd, so I say, the very first days of the revolution were the gravest, the most difficult of all. Chaos existed then, and it is my firm conviction that, ever since, things have improved. You could not imagine the confusion that existed at that time with so many million men, so many different elements thrown into full freedom, with absolutely no authority; the police had to be removed, for they were the worst part of the old regime and the old discipline of the army based on German ideas was broken by the soldiers joining the revolution. Speaking of the army, I mean chiefly the reserve battalions of the Petrograd garrison, who actually started the revolution. With no police, with no law courts, with a numerous garrison turned into an armed mob, with over 1000 of the worst criminals set free, Petrograd became an ocean of boiling anarchy, and the gravest apprehensions might have been realized had these conditions prevailed.

But, out of all this chaos, two bodies were formed, namely the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

You probably hear very much of this Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and I think many people consider it as being a sort of unauthorized body usurping the power of the real Government. This is not so. There was, as I said, chaos and complete anarchy, and out of this chaos the people started crystallizing their own Government, which had to be established on a new basis.

The new Provisional Government was formed by a group of members of

the Duma, and represented, to a certain extent, all the different elements that had already participated in public life, and consisted of most brilliant men; but the leaders themselves unpopular with the masses by not taking an active part in the revolution and, therefore, the Provisional Government never had any real strength. It had merely nominal authority by controlling the ministers and central institutions, which enabled it to start work; it reorganized these institutions and issued several important decrees so as to win over new forces to the cause of freedom. Actual authority, however, did not exist because the police and the discipline in the Petrograd garrison, and subsequently in the whole Army, were lost in the revolution.

As to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council—it brought new life into the Government, I think it will prove to be a nucleus of the future Russian Democratic Government. They began with general ideas; they sincerely hoped that others would share them and thought perhaps the enemy was fighting them because their old Government was so bad. They appealed to the labor men and to the peoples of all countries and said: Now, look here, agree with us and let us stop the war, and they firmly believed that the German and the Austrian people would throw over their respective governments and join forces with them; idealists even hoped that the Kaiser would live another week. However, as there was no result, they began to readjust their ideas, and they did so, I consider, with extraordinary rapidity. When they found that the soldiers and workmen of enemy countries were not prepared to join with them, they approached the Provisional Government which was always in favor of bringing the war to a victorious end, and did not believe in a revolution in Germany.

This was a big step in the right direction—the two bodies came into touch with each other, and though they still held different views which finally led to a crisis against the Provisional Government, they managed to work together by keeping in contact, and in the end agreed to form the Provisional Coalition Government. Now, what was the result? The council brought great additional strength to the Government, because with this Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, came the great majority of the people, and the entire Army. Therefore, the fact of the formation of that Coalition Government is of enormous import, because the Provisional Government was in favor of an active continuation of the war, but did not have the necessary authority. I ask, why was it necessary to have two bodies, and not to submit to the Provisional Government at once? That was natural, because democracy is suspicious; it is the same in all countries, they want to put their own men into power—they trusted their own men of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and would not give their support to the Government until their men were represented in the Government. The combination of these two bodies secured the necessary strength and was, therefore, the determining factor of the revolution. Anarchy was in full existence only in the beginning—then the people started to create their own organization, which they could not manage, so they approached the more educated Provisional Government and finally entered into agreement with them; now they work together, and this is the great fact of the present time.

I don't pretend to prophesy by saying that the new Coalition Government is to become the strong government which will be able to direct the country in a firm way, pending the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. I only want to state that its formation was a great step forward in the progress of New Russia. Perhaps another reconstruction will be necessary and other factors come into play to bring the temporary rulers of Russia still closer to realities—but in any case, an authority is already in existence and is steadily gaining ground. I should like to mention that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers was formed by a spontaneous decision of the revolutionary mass—various works, shops, offices and units of troops have elected their representatives, numbering over 2000 men. The council has elected an executive committee consisting of about 30 men. These men are mostly well educated and of a theoretical turn of mind, still the executive includes several very prominent men and two officers.

To show the authority the council possesses with the mass of the people and the soldiers, I should like to mention a few striking facts; soon after the revolution various nationalities started an agitation in favor of the formation of special "national" troops, such as Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Caucasian and others. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers rejected these aspirations en bloc, for the reason that that would cause a disorganization of the Army. The second fact concerned the celebration of the 1st of May. After having decided to celebrate the 1st of May, the council invited everybody to work on the following Sunday and give the pay they would receive as a gift to the Army in order to disprove the accusation that the workmen were forgetting the Army—this was actually done, and a large sum of money collected.

The third fact shows the strength of the council when it comes to establishing order. The extreme elements, so-called followers of Lenin, had organized great demonstrations against the Provisional Government and particularly against M. Milukoff, on the 2d and 3d of May. These were the days of great danger and anxiety, as Petrograd was menaced by civil war, for though the extreme anti-Government elements were a small minority, they were armed and resolute. The council issued an order prohibiting all demonstrations for two days, and this order was strictly obeyed. What

the police in the old days, could have managed only with the greatest difficulty, was achieved by a simple notice of the popular body.

Now, you might ask, what is the reason of the existence of so many extreme elements in Petrograd, of which we read so much in the press? Where have they been recruited from? They have been recruited from conditions common to all wars. There is always a great number of people who are overburdened with suffering in war. These elements listen to every voice which promises to bring the end of the war nearer; but they are in a minority, and if compared with other insignificant countries, I should say that the percentage of them in Russia is not any higher. Besides, the army includes very few of these elements.

It must also be realized that a considerable number of criminals and bad characters have gained liberty during the revolution, and many of them try to act under the flag of "Anarchists" or "Maximalists," etc. As a matter of fact, it is rather surprising that the activity of these elements has not had more serious consequences, but this is due to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers who have, on several occasions, already taken steps to check these elements, even by using armed force.

I should also like, having been in continuous touch with the army, to say how the revolution has affected it. While a certain number of officers who remained faithful to the old Government had to leave, the percentage was not high. It was even extremely low. Owing to the drastic change in the system of discipline, it became impossible for some of the officers to remain, but the attitude of the soldiers, when they expressed their desire that this or that officer should leave their regiment was, I think, in most cases, most moderate, and the relations between the men and those officers who remained are steadily improving. In the regiments I know, for example, where there are about 70 officers, only three or four had to go, and my personal experience is that all the best officers have remained with the regiments.

We also hear of many deserters leaving the army. It is quite true that at the beginning of the revolution, some weak soldiers left (chiefly from the service in the rear) and went home. Everybody disapproved of it, and tried to bring pressure to bear upon the whole of the army. The deserters seem to have received rather a bad reception at home, with the result that the desertions have now fallen in number. Many of the men who deserted have gone back voluntarily and the rest will certainly follow. I can, therefore, say that the army has lost none of its strength. I should say the new regime will bring fresh forces into the ranks, and will produce men from the ranks who will make very good officers. The army is being organized on a new basis, for the old system of complete centralization had to go. Now the new organization of the army provides soldiers' committees to look after the food, clothing, and pay of the men, etc., an arrangement similar to that already in existence in the navy. The chief of the company now presides over the company court-martial—similar to those in the British Army. Much improvement has been made in that way for the soldiers, and perhaps the fact that they will be better paid, more kindly treated, will make them much stronger than they were before. That is my hope, because when a soldier becomes more of a citizen, he has more responsibilities, he takes them more willingly, and what will decide the result of the war is the spirit of the army.

Our friends, the British and the French, are always asking, and quite naturally, is Russia going to fight? I realize that this is the vital question. I can say positively there is at present no question of a separate peace and the army is not weaker than it was before the revolution—over the Extremists, of whom you read in the papers, reject the idea of a separate peace.

As to the question of the offensive, I am always asking, when are you going to advance? I must say I do not know, but you will realize that the reconstruction of the army must take a certain time. I firmly believe and trust that the offensive will come, and that it will come quite unexpectedly, even for us Russians. All the soldiers I speak to, and I have spoken to hundreds, believe that an offensive is a necessary part of the next step to be

made by the army, and is bound to come.

I would like to refer to another point, namely, what the revolution has accomplished in Russia. Reverting to the aims of the war, we always say that the purpose of the war is the destruction of Prussian militarism, and I always thought that that was quite right, and from this point of view, the victory of democracy in Russia has brought us much closer to the aims of the war than we were before the revolution. It is so, because the Russian "danger," which the Russian militarists always very much feared, has now disappeared, and the nightmare of "Cossacks" crossing the German frontier with a view only to destroy, has gone.

But the aims of the war are still far from being attained, and the democracy of Russia at present has decided not to claim Constantinople or the Dardanelles, that is to say, the democracy of Russia has acted in keeping with its ideals. Many of us are of the opinion that we want Constantinople and the Straits badly. I say, therefore, that the Russian democracy in this first instance of international relations, has acted honestly. For one thing, it simplifies our aims, for we no longer have Constantinople to fight for.

There is also another side I should like to mention: We are fighting in union with the greatest countries of freedom. I think that every Englishman ought to be very glad and proud that the ideas of just government have been approved of by the Russian people, and that under the new regime, Russia will soon find herself on the same plane as the other nations, that is England, France and America.

The Russian revolution has made it very much easier for America to come into the war, because the enormous difference between the American and Russian governments no longer exists.

Therefore, summing up, I consider that the position of the Army—for I know that is the most interesting point for everyone—as far as I have seen it myself, is quite good. I can also say that the Army is better managed already, and materially, I think, stronger than under the old regime. Why then, do we not advance? It is a question of leadership that is involved, and this requires time before it can be satisfactorily settled. Russia has already managed to produce great men to organize her new form of government; that we are making a success of it I have tried to explain, and there is every hope that Russia will also produce the great men who will settle the war and bring the country to complete victory.

PROGRESS IN OIL FIELDS OF PAPUA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In a press interview in Melbourne, Dr. Wade, who has been in charge of the oil boring operations in Papua, or British New Guinea, for two years, described the great difficulties under which his men are working near the Vailala—River of Beautiful Waters, which is 200 miles away from Port Moresby, the nearest settlement.

Dr. Wade visited the Commonwealth in connection with new boring machinery, rendered necessary by the peculiar geological formations and the irregular strata. The liquid mud soon fills up the holes made by the ordinary boring machine, and it is necessary to exclude water while boring. While the rate of progress with the new machinery will be much more rapid, the achievements so far have satisfied the pioneers and it is hoped that oil in large quantities will be tapped when the bores have been sunk a little further.

There are three bores at work and small quantities of oil have already been taken from one. The deepest has penetrated 1600 feet, and progress is being made at the rate of 300 feet a month. It is expected that the deep oil will be tapped somewhere between 2000 and 3000 feet. Apparently the shallow oil already found has percolated through from deep beds below.

"Work on the oil bores," says Dr. Wade, "starts early in the day. Often the rain is teeming down with tropical violence on the forests, so that the procuring of timber to keep the steam boilers going for the machinery is a matter of difficulty. The men work eight-hour shifts, natives helping in the rougher work."

SEAMEN TRAINING FOR NEW FLEET

Upwards of 100 Already Prepared at Free Navigation
Schools as Officers of the
Shipping Board Boats

Preparations to examine the 75 odd graduates of the free school in marine engineering now in session at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, are being made by the local United States steamboat inspectors. These men are to be the first graduates of the engineering classes inaugurated by this Government to qualify men for the manning of the large fleet of merchant vessels to be built by the Federal Shipping Board. Twenty-four graduates of the navigation classes, mostly at Tech, have already passed the license examination before the steamboat inspectors here and are now on board merchant ships as officers.

Next week the engineering students are expected to appear at the local office of the steamboat inspectors, 161 Devonshire Street, for their examination. Those that are awarded licenses will be given positions at once, it is understood. The local officials have made recommendations to Washington for an increase in the number of men here, as the present force of 11 men are unable to cope with the work during the usual hours.

Most of the graduates in the navigation classes qualify as third mates, and after their course in the schools are subject to examination before the steamboat inspectors on these questions: Latitude by meridian altitude of the sun; day's work; Mercator's sailing; determination of distance from a fixed object; chart navigation; international rules for preventing collisions at sea; stowage of cargo; storm signals; and such other tests of a non-mathematical character as the local inspectors may require.

The requirements for a chief mate or second mate of ocean steamers include the same questions as those for a third mate, with the addition of the following: Latitude by meridian altitude of a star; longitude by chronometer a. m. and p. m.; deviation of the compass by an amplitude and an azimuth; and the use of gun and rocket apparatus for saving life from shipwreck as practiced by the United States Coast Guard.

The free schools, recruits for which are gathered by the Shipping Board, turn out graduates rapidly, but they are not qualified to accept positions aboard merchant ships until licensed by examination including the above questions.

Large numbers of candidates for navigators' licenses appear at the local office of the inspector daily, many of them graduates of the free schools.

Women's Low Shoes

Patent and Dull Leathers
\$4.00 to \$7.00 Values
Choice

\$2.65

STEWART & CO.

In Connection With James McCreary & Co., New York
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.
We Give and Redeem the "Valuable" Surety Coupons

MANN PIANO CO.
JOSEPH MANN, Prop.
Superior
Victrol
Service
209 N. LIBERTY ST.

Select Your Shoes

from the largest and most complete stock shown in Baltimore.

WYMAN

The Home of Good Shoes

19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Summer's Last Word in Clothes and Furnishings

The QUALITY SHOP

Baltimore and Liberty, Baltimore, Md.

VERY BEST GROCERIES

J. L. APPLEBY CO.

844 Park Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

Virginia Lunch Room

211 E. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE

For Ladies and Gentlemen

BONN COOKING PROMPT SERVICE

Gorman's Luggage Shop

TRUNKS, BAGS, LEATHER GOODS

Repairing a Specialty, 220 E. Howard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Fruits and Vegetables

CHAS. S. KEEN & SON

Stalls, Cor. Lexington and E. Howard Streets, Lexington Market, Baltimore.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Cowman 224 W. Middle St., Baltimore, Opp. Richmond Market.

Parish's Fruit, Fresh, a delicious drink.



Why We Use No. 1 Quality Peanuts

"WHAT makes you pay extra for No. 1 quality peanuts, when No. 2 are almost as good?" People ask us.

"Because the peanut butter would not have the Beech-Nut flavor," is our answer.

Beech-Nut flavor comes from the selection and blending of the best Spanish and Virginia Peanuts.

It comes from roasting the peanuts under steady north light to determine the exact color which denotes perfect roasting.

From cleaning processes which remove the bitter little hearts and all grit. There's no grit in Beech-Nut.

It comes from careful, even seasoning. From packing the peanut butter in such a way that air bubbles are excluded. And from vacuum-sealing the jars. (Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid.)

Order a jar of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter today.

Beech-Nut
Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK

ARIZONA HOLDS LEAD IN COPPER

Rich Deposits in Western State
First Rumored in 1877
Though Many Years Elapsed
Before Extensive Operations

Copper with its mining and distribution has marked the advance of the State of Arizona from the time when, in 1559, adventurous Spanish explorers, stimulated by rumors of its hidden mineral wealth, braved the unknown to find little wealth and much hostility on the part of the Apaches until today, when Arizona has taken its place as the foremost copper-producing State in the Union and prides itself on the efficient way in which the mines are handled. At present the American Indians in the State are mostly farmers and of the Navajo tribe.

More than one-third of the copper produced in the United States, in 1916, came from the Arizona mines. In that year the State led the country with a total of 694,847,307 pounds, as compared with the 23,874,963 pounds produced in 1883, when transportation facilities were just started. In 1910 Arizona took the lead from Montana as the greatest producer of copper ore in the United States. The other minerals are largely procured in the process of copper mining, such as silver, which comes in large quantities in Cochise and Yavapai counties where great amounts of copper are turned out yearly.

Not until 1877, were the mines in the Verde district started when Capt. J. D. Boyd and John Dougherty located the first claims in the Black Hills. During the next year three more claims were filed and the district was entered, decisively, on the copper map of the United States. Notwithstanding the value and richness of the deposits here located, lack of transportation facilities and the crude mining machinery, then in use, forced the mines to shut down in 1884.

After an investigation of the location and possibilities of the mines, a mining expert declared that it was too remote from transportation and therefore impractical. In 1888, however, a United States Senator, interested in that State, made another investigation which resulted in renewed activities. Since then the mines have grown with the increased facilities for mining and refining the ore and with the improved railroad service.

Copper plays an important part in the manufacture of war munitions and since the war in Europe started and encircled the globe, the world's output has increased. In 1915 1,061,283 metric tons, was the world's production, of which 133,066 long tons were taken from Arizona. The long ton is about 10 per cent greater than the metric, so Arizona can be said to have produced about one-fifth of the copper in 1915.

Advance in the production of copper in the State can be seen in the following figures: In 1883, 23,874,963 pounds were produced; 1889, 133,064,860; 1904, 191,602,958; 1910, 287,250,538; 1911, 303,202,532; 1913, 414,593,000; 1915, 432,457,690; 1916, 694,847,307. Montana was the nearest competitor for the title in 1916 with a total production of 352,129,768 pounds; Michigan was second with 269,794,531 pounds; Utah produced 232,335,952 pounds; No other State, or Alaska, approached the 100,000,000-pound mark.

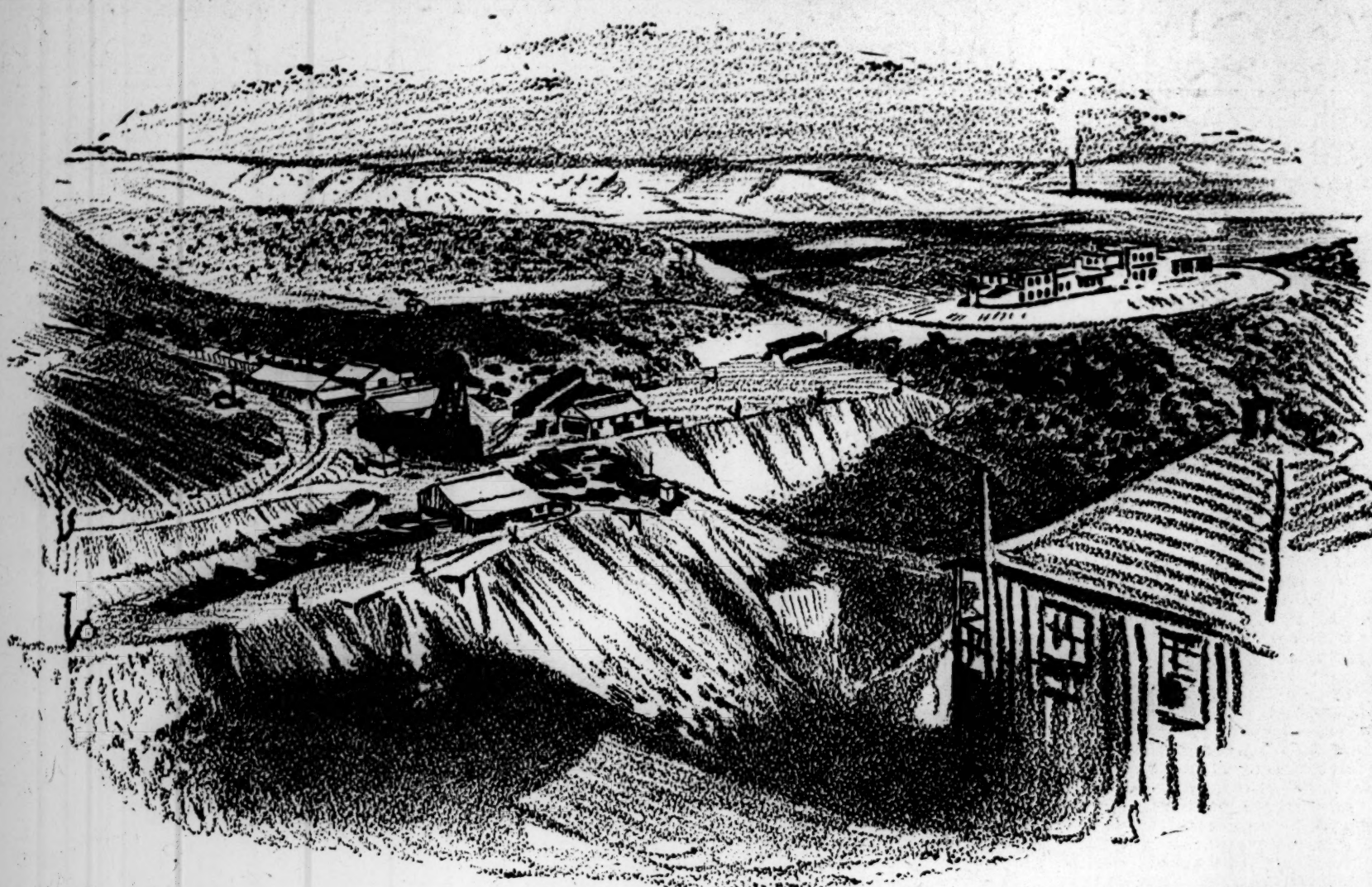
The mineral resources of the State are said to be unsurpassed by any other State in the Union, although the difficulty of access hindered its development during the last century. Copper was known to exist in that territory as far back as the Spanish explorers, but the mining of it can hardly be said to have started until the early eighties.

Mining assessments recently completed by the Arizona Tax Commission upon productive mining claims alone give these figures for some of the mines: Inspiration, \$74,168,898; Copper Queen, \$51,287,023; Calumet & Arizona, \$37,265,751; Detroit Copper Company, \$5,438,780; United Verde, \$31,526,944; Ray Con., \$24,818,248; Miami Copper Company, \$19,133,517; Arizona Copper Company, \$16,892,715; Old Dominion, proper, \$6,325,620; United Globe (Part of Old Dominion) \$6,374,932; Shattuck, \$8,212,787.

GERMANY'S COAL SUPPLY VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The following official statement concerning the position with regard to the coal supply has been issued to the German press:

At the beginning of the war our coal output fell 50 per cent below the normal, owing to the call in of miners to the colors. Then, in the autumn of 1916, the Hindenburg program was drawn up, and the military authorities released the number of miners necessary for its execution. In the late autumn there followed the usual shortage of railway trucks, which is connected with the necessity for distributing the products of our agriculture. The shortage lasted longer than usual on this occasion, however, mainly owing to the military situation. When in March the navigation of the Rhine, and later that of the Oder, became feasible it was found possible to relieve the railways, and to increase transportation. Other circumstances, however, have combined to render the coal output no longer adequate; circumstances that could not have been foreseen when the Hindenburg program was drawn up. In the interval Rumania has been occupied, and the new route is used by our allies, the Bulgars and Turks, for the procuring of coal from Germany; while, on the other hand, the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Huddleston, Los Angeles

Copper mine in the Jerome district, Arizona

One of the many great mining plants in State which leads in the production of copper

CONDITIONS OF WORK IMPROVING

Great Progress Made in British
Factory Conditions, According
to Report Issued by Chief In-
spector of Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops for 1916 reveals wonderful progress in the improvement of conditions of work in British factories. The report consists of two parts, the first being the general report of the deputy chief inspector of factories, Mr. Robinson, and the second, a longer one, by Miss Anderson, principal lady inspector of factories, on the effect of the third year of war on industrial employment of women and girls.

The general report states that the inspectors have again been largely employed on special war work much on the lines indicated in the last year's report. In addition to a large amount of work in connection with the Central Advisory Committee on Women's War Employment, (industrial) and the subcommittee on Women's Employment After the War, of both of which she is a member, Miss Anderson has given valuable assistance to the Ministry of Munitions by advice and recommendations as to welfare measures needed in controlled factories. All the senior lady inspectors have acted as advisory members to local committees on Women's War Employment. They have also supplied the Ministry of Munitions with special reports on the conditions and needs in controlled factories. One of them has been employed during the latter portion of the year as joint secretary to the Subcommittee on Women's Employment. The whole staff has been working at high pressure and a great deal has been done towards improving conditions in factories and workshops generally; assisting every Government department directly engaged in war work; securing the replacement of men by other labor, and specially by the substitution of women in a large variety of industries; and in other directions. By the Police, Factories Act, 1916, the Secretary of State was empowered to require certain "welfare" provisions for the well-being of the workers in any factory or workshop. The need for better arrangements in regard to accommodation for clothing, preparing and taking meals, states the report, has been long recognized by the factory department and much has been done by the inspectors bringing these matters before occupiers in the course of their inspections. The question has been brought more prominently forward by the great increase in the number of women employed in factories during the war, and in many of the large munition works excellent provision has been made for the health, comfort and social welfare of the employees. The need is not less great in other classes of industry, and the experience already gained will be useful in administering the powers conferred by this new act.

Outside the ordinary range of duties, the most important work done by the department during the year has been in connection with the substitution of women in manufacturing industries. On the whole the introduction of women into processes on which they had never previously been engaged has progressed steadily. As in 1915, continues the report, considerable use has been made of the powers under section 150 of the 1901 Factory Act to allow latitude in the period of employment and hours of work of protected persons. Although applications for relaxation of the law have been numerous, and the inquiries involved have thrown a large amount of work on the inspectors, there has

been a notable decrease in the requests for the long hours that were common in the early months of the war. The general tendency has been to restrict the weekly hours of work to an amount very little, if at all, in excess of those allowed under the Factory Act, and to arrange for more elasticity in the daily limits.

In many of the munition factories and in machine-tool and similar works full use has been made of the overtime allowed, while in shipbuilding, marine engineering and in some of the textile trades overtime has been intermittent, especially in those cases where special orders have been issued, many of these being only required to meet a sudden emergency. It is fairly well recognized now, says the report, that continuous and excessive overtime injuriously affects efficiency and both the quality and quantity of work. On the other hand a moderate amount of overtime judiciously arranged has given satisfactory results.

Most of the inspectors refer to the improvements made in factories with a view to raising the standard of health and comfort of the workers, especially where women have been introduced. Instances are given of greater cleanliness, better heating, lighting, and ventilation. Nor have the increased wages earned by overtime always been wasted on luxuries and extravagant expenditure. In one factory a boy of 15, whom the inspector was questioning about his hours of work, replied, "I hope you are not going to stop this overtime; I have £14 10s. overtime money in the War Loan." There has again been a large extension of munition works of all kinds, concludes this report, and important developments have taken place during the year in the manufacture of explosives, chemicals, glass, hosiery, needles and other industries concerned with articles formerly imported.

FUEL QUESTION IN SCANDINAVIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The problem with which the Scandinavian countries are confronted at the present time, as regards the fuel question, is only very inadequately understood, not only in belligerent countries, but in Scandinavia itself. Owing to the submarine warfare not only are the prices of coals now about 20 times as high as they were before the war, but tonnage is so scarce that even at that price only a fraction of the normal needs is reaching the Scandinavian countries.

Most people are inclined to think that Scandinavia is so well forested that there should be no lack of fuel. It is, therefore, interesting to contemplate that the total output from the forests of Norway is 12,500,000 cubic meters, of which 8,000,000 are for home consumption, 4,000,000 are exported in the shape of timber, wood pulp and paper, and 500,000 is waste. It is calculated that Norway's imports of coals, coke and mineral oils are equal to 3,500,000 tons of coals, such a quantity of coal having the same heating value as 14,000,000 cubic meters of timber. If, therefore, the industries of Norway are to be kept going on wood, and if the population is to have the same amount of fuel at their disposal as in normal times, it would be necessary in case of a total stoppage of coal imports, to cut more than double the present output from the Norwegian forests. This would mean not only taking out the annual growth, but cutting into the forest capital at the rate of more than 3 per cent per annum. It will, however, also be realized that, even if such a risk were run, there is not the transport available for such vast quantities of timber; all the wood would have to be brought to the towns by a certain time, otherwise the wastage through burning wet wood would be enormous. This being the problem which Norway has to solve, it may be imagined what the Danish Government has to contend with, seeing how comparatively small the Danish forests are.

FRANCE AND THE RHINE LEFT BANK

M. Laskine Presents Testimony
of German Writers Showing
Region Is Naturally Bound to
France, Not to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Edmond Laskine contributes an article to the columns of Le Rappel on the subject of the left bank of the Rhine. It is one which is being no little discussed in France at the present time and M. Laskine quotes the testimony of German writers, considering that his fellow-countrymen will perhaps give more credence to their assertions and remarks than they seem inclined to do in the case of their own writers. A precise knowledge of facts is what is particularly needed, and it is exactly that which seems to be lacking in those persons who object to the question being publicly discussed.

They do not know, continues M. Laskine, or rather they do not want to know, when the Pan-German claim on the left bank of the Rhine started. They do not know, or rather they do not want to know, that when the war broke out in 1914, the Hohenzollerns had not occupied the left bank of the Rhine for as much as a hundred years. Neither do they appear aware that at no period of European history had Prussia acquired rights over, or even expressed any pretensions to the possession of, the left bank of the Rhine, before the treaties of 1815. They ignore, or they want to ignore, the fact that the protest of the French democracy and particularly of French Socialism against these treaties has never ceased, either after 1815, or after 1830, or 1848; on the eve of the war of 1870, Armand Barbès renewed this protest and defined it in terms which have been quoted in this paper. But if the testimony of the Proudhons, the Louis Blancs, the Barbès, the Quinets and the Blanquis, is to be regarded as chauvinistic, it does not follow that Pan-German testimony is to be swallowed blindly. If French testimony is to be ignored without being even heard, perhaps that of the Germans themselves will have a different reception.

When we aver that from the ethnographic point of view, the left bank of the Rhine is clearly distinguished from Germany, our opponents shrug their shoulders. They may, however,

LION ROLL

WITH
LINKS AND BUTTONS
15 EACH 6 FOR 90¢

Lion Cigarettes

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TRAV. N. Y.

4%

On Savings Deposits

Has always been paid by us

INTEREST STARTS AUG. 1

United States Trust Co.

Resources Exceed \$12,500,000

50 COURT STREET - BOSTON

listen to Dr. Hans Delbrück, professor of Berlin University, director of the Preussische Jahrbücher, and former Conservative deputy in the Reichstag. Hans Delbrück writes in the Regierung und Volkswille, Berlin, 1914, page 3: "There is absolutely no doubt: only a small part of the actual German people, the inhabitants of Hanover, of Westphalia, of Brunswick, of Oldenburg, is composed of Germans. But all the Rhenish populations are very strongly mixed with Celts, Rhetians, and other Romantic peoples."

When we aver that by its economic and social structure, the left bank of the Rhine is absolutely opposed to the rest of Germany, we are told that we are upholding doctrines as artificial as those of German professors, and such a reproach is amusing when coming from men who have learnt their philosophy from Fichte, their sociology from Karl Marx, their European political geography from Arndt. They will, it is to be hoped, listen to Karl Marx when he states (in his "Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany," Laura Lafargue trans., pp. 6 and 15) that in 1848 "in no part of Germany except on the left bank of the Rhine was feudalism completely ruined. . . . The small free landholders predominated in the country of the Rhine (alone) where feudalism had given way beneath the formidable blows of the French Revolution."

When we declare that the left bank of the Rhine is naturally bound to France and not to Germany, our adversaries talk of imperialism and search for weapons in the Marxian arsenal. And yet, on this occasion, we are much more Marxian than they pretend to be, for we limit ourselves to the recognition of a fact which had not escaped Karl Marx's attention, and which is not seen by his French disciples because they have begun by blinding themselves in order that they may not see.

Karl Marx wrote in the New York Times of May 19, 1854, an article which his daughter, Eleanor Marx-Aveling, has included in the book "The Eastern Question" (London, Sonnenschein, pp. 350-356). Here may be read this clear and decisive statement: "Prussia properly speaking, that is to say the Prussia which extends from the right bank of the Rhine to the Russian frontier," lives in the fear of losing its Rhenish provinces, the possession of which, as a national frontier, is the daily aspiration of all Frenchmen, from the peasant to the Emperor. . . . There is no doubt that the interests of the left bank of the Rhine gravitate toward union with France. The left bank is rich in coal and iron; the mines are already considerably exploited by French capital, and their value would certainly increase if they formed part of the French Empire. But Prussia has spent millions upon millions to make of Düsseldorf and of Coblenz fortresses of first rate importance, and will not easily give up these provinces."

It would be impossible, concludes M. Laskine, to state more clearly that (1) the left bank of the Rhine is essentially separate from Prussia; (2) that from the economic point of view it does not naturally form part of the German system; (3) that above all it is a position of strategic importance to Prussia, which confers on that country a permanent possibility of attack and of invasion of the low countries and of France. We invite M. Jean Longuet, Marcel Cachin and Pierre Renaudel to read again—or to read—Karl Marx, and let France benefit by what they read.

LAST MAN'S CLUB MEETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

STILLWATER, Minn.—The thirty-second annual banquet of the Last Man's Club of B Company, First Minnesota Volunteers, veterans of the Civil War, was held at the Sawyer House here, July 21, the scene of the dinners ever since the club was organized in 1885. Five of the 11 members remaining of the original 33 attended and discussed the latest war in which their country has engaged.

Satisfies the Appetite

EDUCATOR

Pleases the Palate

Toasty Tasty Toasterettes

You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the better you like them.

Your Grocer Sells Them.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston

Torsion Patented Windlasses

For Sewer, Building, Well and Cistern Digging, Pulling Water out of Wells, Underground Silos, Constructions, Mining Prospects, etc.

Write for catalog and prices.
M. G. TORSON, Mfr.,
263 S. 10th St., Kansas City, Kan.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COLEY SQUARE BRANCH
279 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

Protect Your Walls
Hang your small Pictures, Portraits and other wall decorations with
Moore Push-Pins

For heavy Pictures, Hall-racks, Clocks, etc., use Moore Push-Pins. Hangers. For tacked Street walls. Samples Free.
Moore Push-Pins Co. (Incorporated) 100 North 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.
Moore Push-Pins Co. (Incorporated) 100 North 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.
Moore Push-Pins Co. (Incorporated) 100 North 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND REPORT

Collections of More Than Two
Million From 36,288 Con-
tributors Has Been Expend-
ed by the Central Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Collections of more than \$2,000,000 from 36,288 sources and contributors are reported by the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war. The exact collections amount to \$2,047,122.62 and the total expenses covering the collection and distribution of this sum, from October 8, 1914, to July 15, 1917, have been less than \$70,000, or a little more than 3 per cent.

Of the receipts, \$1,401,230.49 was sent to the joint distribution committee on the funds for Jewish war sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is chairman, for distribution in Europe. There have also been direct remittances for refugee rabbis, teachers and children in the Yeshivas and Talmud Torahs, of \$49,947.23. For general relief in Palestine, the committee has sent \$13,659. Institutions in Palestine have received \$3315, and \$11,000 has gone to the Palestine fund, while \$5,307 has been used for general Jewish relief in Austria-Hungary, prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

In addition, the central committee has directly remitted \$180,911.99 to institutions in Palestine designated specifically by the contributors and has sent to individuals designated by relatives or others, \$147,198.55. The collecting of this more than \$2,000,000, mainly from the middle class and poorer strictly orthodox Jews in New York and throughout the United States and from American possessions, has involved many unique methods and much ingenuity.

More than \$100,000 resulted from the issuance of proclamation certificates to contributors who responded as a result of a proclamation issued by President Wilson in behalf of Jewish war relief. At the present time, a special effort is being made to touch the hearts of the Jews through a special appeal issued in connection with the celebration of Tisha B'Av, one of the great religious festivals of the Jewish year and marking the fall of the temple in Jerusalem. This festival occurred Sunday, July 29.

In addition to this, the central committee has organized Jewish vacationists in all parts of the country and carnivals, dances and other entertainments are being held at the summer resorts, at the seashore and in the mountains, wherever there are any considerable number of Jewish vacationists gathered together.

NATIONAL SERVICE COMMISSION
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The National Service Commission has cost the country, up to July 1, the sum of \$134,131, which includes the cost of the post cards sent out with the series of questions on them as well as the publicity campaign. Of the 14 directors eight serve without salaries, while the others receive \$250 per month.

Why Clysmic?

Because it is the sparkling
spring water for the table which
is especially delicious.

Sold everywhere in splits,
pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters.
Insist on genuine



Lincoln, Nebraska

We Solicit Your Patronage

VANCE AND HOLM 1681 O
Upholstery and Draperies
CITY FUEL COMPANY
168 North 16th—3201
CINCINNATI SEGE STORE
Representing 128 N. 15th
W. C. HOWARD, 2234
Electrical Contractor and Fixtures
TRY THE BEST LAUNDRY
Cleaners, Pressers, Dyers
We use soft water.
2240 O Phone 31579
HENRY LEAVITT, 141 N. 12th St.
Lumbers and Saws
McDONNELL AND MARTIN
Lumber, 122 N. 11th St.
F. V. HALVERSTADT & SON
Groceries and Meats—577
GERMINE BARRE—577
Second Floor Central Bldg.

AGREEMENT ON FOOD BILL BY CONGRESS SEEMS NEAR

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a wide-spread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

Wisconsin State Journal

The vital section of the House food bill gave the President power to license all individuals, firms, or corporations importing, exporting, manufacturing, storing or distributing food-stuffs.

This would give the President, acting through the food administrator, absolute control over food movements and enable him to assure its adequate supply, free movement and equitable distribution.

The Senate pulled the teeth from the measure by limiting this license control to foods in "interstate trade." Under this hampered regulation any person or corporation holding wheat in an elevator or food in storage could defy the food administrator by claiming the goods were not to be used in interstate commerce but were to be consumed in the State where they were. There would be no way for the Government to prove the contrary.

The 20-year court fight under the safety appliance act to define interstate commerce gives an idea of the delays and lawsuits which could arise under the Senate bill. Unless the Senate yields on this point and adopts the House provision the whole plan of food regulation falls to the ground.

This section, as emasculated by the Senate, practically exempts manufacturers of food, commission merchants and retailers from operation of the law.

The sugar trust escaped regulation when its good friends in the Senate struck sugar from the list.

New York World

An unnecessary delay of several weeks in enacting food control has been mischievous enough in all conscience, but even more disastrous are the evils apparently contrived in the interest of food speculation and extortion which have attended the delay. Not one of these evils will escape the notice of Germany.

"Herbert C. Hoover is destined to failure," said Senator Sherman of Illinois, one of the men who wrecked the measure, "and the whole bill is doomed to be a great disappointment." If it was the Senate's purpose to legislate for failure and disappointment, it acted with great consistency.

It ought not to be necessary to say that the House of Representatives has an imperative duty in the premises. The Food Control Bill should be made a food control bill, and nothing but a food control bill, in conference. It should be stripped of all its devilments, no matter what their inspiration, domestic or foreign, speculative or religious. If it is to be a failure and disappointment, let it be so to the big food combine and to the enemy only.

New York Call

Five days after war was declared in Europe, the efficient German Government took control of the food supply; they didn't hem and haw about it; they wasted no time in denouncing food "hogs," "crooks" and "cornerers"; they made no search for the "man higher up." They didn't consume a minute even in spouting about "heartless and unpatriotic intermediaries." They simply took over the control of the food supply, believing, as efficiency experts, that the way to do a thing is just to go ahead and do it. There was no trouble. Though there are plenty of would-be food "hogs," "crooks" and "cornerers" in Germany, they didn't even whimper. They knew better.

Why this difference? Why have our representatives to rend the atmosphere with denunciatory verbiage for weeks on end, while the specter of food shortage crops ever nearer? Why is Washington riddled with lobbyists and political manipulators holding up legislation in the interest of the food "hogs"? The answer is easy. It is due to the difference of the composition of the ruling class in both countries. Here, the profit-monger is on top of the heap; he is almost in absolute control of the situation. In Germany, on the other hand, he occupies a subordinate and altogether minor position. He is not the Government. But he is the Government here with us, and so our soup bones cost us 22 cents a pound, and good citizens are likely to become desperate about it.

But the German Government wasn't desperate. The Government—autocratic as you please, but still capable, determined and intelligent—had no capitalist ruling class to contend with. It was easy for them; it is not easy for us. We have to get "desperate" first. And the "hogs" and "crooks" will carefully note our desperation, and when they calculate that it has reached a stage where it may mean some danger to them they will gracefully reduce a little, and we may get our soup bones for 20 cents, instead of 22. And if we get still more desperate, the price may go down to 18. And when we reach the perfection of desperation, the "food hogs" will

abandon the trough because we have driven them from it; but in the meantime there is much profit to be extracted, and they stay by it.

Sooner or later we shall do this; more likely later than sooner. And we shall kill our "hogs" a sick at a time, instead of with one sweeping slash. But what the German Government struck was the whole hog system, not the individual hog. Ultimately, that is what we shall have to do. But, while we still orate about the hog, that wise animal knows he is comparatively safe and still can assimilate the profit. When we begin to talk about suspending the system he may take the alarm seriously, but until then he hasn't very much to fear. We have not begun that yet; we probably are a long way from even approaching it, but we shall reach it ultimately. Probably, when the food is all gone, we shall have food control while the hogs lie in the shade and digest the material they have gorged their carcasses with.

Minneapolis Journal

The Senate appears to have permitted petty jealousy of presidential authority to lead into a foolish project to handicap Mr. Hoover from the outset, and very likely even to nullify his best efforts. It is impossible to ignore the political aspects of this matter. The war board plan is supported principally by the Republicans of the Senate, together with certain Democrats, who for one reason or another are dissatisfied with the Administration. It is a project for forcing the President to consult with men of both parties in Congress in all he does. To that extent it is perhaps defensible. Nevertheless, the leadership and the responsibility are Mr. Wilson's. He should not now be hampered in the prosecution of the war. Rather should he be clothed with whatever powers may be necessary, and then supported up to the hilt by Congress. But he should name men of ability to positions instead of partisans. There he is open to grave criticism.

The Portland Oregonian

If for the one main purpose before the nation it should be necessary to clothe the President with the power even of a dictator, Congress should not withhold that power through jealousy for its prerogatives or through fear that the dictatorship would become permanent. Congress itself can limit the powers which it grants to the duration of the war, and the devotion of the American people to democracy is so strong that no attempt to make dictatorship permanent could succeed, in the extremely improbable event that it should be made.

The President should not be content to ask—he should demand—of Congress the powers which are necessary to enable him to meet the present emergency, and the vast majority of the American people will back him. They only wait for him to summon them to his aid.

Los Angeles Tribune

That California should take pride in the record of superb service unselfishly rendered by Herbert C. Hoover is most natural in view of the fact that this State claims him for its own. The pride is one in which the whole Union rightly may share, for Hoover has lent new luster to the word "American." Doubtless the work he did in Belgium and Northern France might have been undertaken by another and have been more or less capably performed, but the fact remains that when the call came Hoover answered it.

We are prepared to believe the assurance given by John Beaver White of the American committee for Belgian relief that Reed's charges are untrue—that either Mr. Hoover nor the committee ever speculated in any commodities purchased for the Belgian relief. The prophetic gift descended upon Hoover when he said, at the time the American organization was perfected: "I do not want myself to handle any of these hundreds of millions of dollars, for some day some swine will turn up in this country and say I have stolen it." Thus early have the swine appeared. In the Senate their gruntings are to be heard.

Rocky Mountain (Col.) News
Colorado's General Assembly, now in extraordinary session, differs little, except in numbers, from the Congress at Washington, that is proving itself every day a detriment to the national cause. Both are engaged in the gentle art of flim-flamming the gullible public. They have the same matter of hand—the question of food and fuel conservation and protection of the public from the rapacity of the few. Both bodies are handling the subject in the self-same way, as if one stage manager were directing both plays.

SPORT AT THE FRONT

LONDON, England.—Sport was one of the outstanding features of British national life before the war according to the testimony of external observers. It is therefore not surprising to find it an important feature of the life of the British Army in France. Old interests have a way of reviving under the most adverse circumstances, and this was true of sport at a very early stage of the war. Some of the sports meetings behind the lines are very elaborate and the quality of the sport is naturally of a high standard since the army in France has the pick of the empire's athletes in its ranks. Football and other sports are carried on well within the radius of the German guns which often scatter the players to shelter. It is in such ways that the almost unendurable tedium of war is relieved.

PRESIDENT WINS APPROVAL OF HOOVER PLAN

(Continued from page one)

necessary for Mr. Hoover to have been confirmed by the Senate before he legally could have gone on with his work.

The Food Bill, it is believed certain, will be subject to still further delay on account of the war expenditure committee, in case the conference committee accedes to the President's urgent request that the committee amendment be stricken from the bill. Action on this proposition, however, will come first in the House, where sentiment in favor of this committee, though strong, is not understood to be quite so persistent as it is in the Senate. If the House refuses to accept this Senate amendment, it is said it will have correspondingly less chance of being adhered to by the upper house.

At any rate, Senate Republicans are quite sure to make a determined fight to retain this committee, which would keep a watchful eye on how the Administration spends the \$17,000,000 that is to be expended between now and next July for the conduct of the war.

Those who are most prominently standing out for this committee declare that the responsibility for the amendment delaying the food bill rests with the President. They explain that the proposition for such a joint committee of senators and representatives was up as a separate measure some months ago, but was pigeonholed in committee upon the expressed disapproval of the President. Had it been allowed to come to a vote on its individual merits, they state, it would not have interfered with the war program in any way, nor delayed the food bill for a minute. As it was, the proposition was attached to the food measure as a rider, in which status it avoided committee action.

It is not improbable that senators will insist on a separate vote being taken upon this proposition. In this way the committee amendment has less chance of acceptance, for it is believed that some senators who might be inclined to accept the entire bill, with the Weeks-Owen amendment retained, would cast their votes in the negative if a record vote were taken.

President Wilson manifested considerable concern on Monday over the inability of the Senate and House conferees to reach a complete agreement on the terms of the long-delayed food bill.

He summoned two of the conferees to the White House, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Lever of South Carolina, and particularly impressed upon them the desirability of eliminating the Senate amendment providing for a joint congressional committee on war expenditures. For Congress to insist upon this amendment, the President is understood to have stated, would be tantamount to recording a lack of confidence in the chief executive and commander-in-chief.

Both Senator Chamberlain and Representative Lever were loath to state definitely what developed at the conference, but it was said that the President did not express any disposition to veto the bill in case Congress refuses to recede from its position regarding the war committee and also on the Senate amendment proposing a board of three food commissioners instead of the single-headed food administration desired by Mr. Wilson. It has been made plain at the White House, however, that the President will insist until the very last that the bill be modified in these two particulars.

Need Platform of Service

Broad Visioned Men With Single Purpose Nation's Requirement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The need of the Nation today is for broad visioned men having one platform—service to the Nation," said John W. O'Leary, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, to a Christian Science Monitor representative, a few days ago.

"It is probably difficult for many of our political legislators who have never had any other than their own self-interest to serve, quite difficult for them to change their natures to the new requirement.

"La Follette and Reed never were a credit to the Nation, and today are running true to form."

Mr. O'Leary made these remarks on the delay in Congress just after emerging from a conference of a number of Chicago's important business men, where he had proposed and found acceptance for his plan for "National Army day," whereby to honor the first contingent of Chicago's drafted men.

Middle West Wants Action

Delay by Congress Adds to Growth of Public Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Indications of a rising public protest against the delay in Congress are becoming noticeable here. For instance, at the meeting at the close of last week of the Western Efficiency Society the speaker of the evening, Henry P. Williams, a prominent advertising man, digressed from his theme to make a caustic comment on the situation in Washington, of which the local press made note.

Mr. Williams' subject was "Advertising—Its Effect on the New Business Era Resulting from the War." He spoke of the business and economic

changes that have taken place in England and France as an outgrowth of the war and then said:

"These developments may give us an indication of what we may expect in this country: a larger realization of the need of greater efficiency in business; the elimination of waste in materials and effort; building up of better organization; the conservation of business forces."

"In our own country the processes of this development are likely to be slower than in England. Partly because of our size; partly because of our previous enormous waste in every direction, the deficit of which must now be overcome before we can show a surplus; and partly because our system of government is such as to permit cheap politicians, elevated to positions of power in our legislative bodies by some inexplicable triumph of mediocrity, to waste the time, not only of themselves and their commonplace colleagues, but of the whole nation; and under present circumstances, of the whole world. The welfare of world-wide democracy must halt, or stumble forward painfully, while a lot of insignificant political shysters in Washington talk."

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor next day Mr. Williams remarked that he had not meant his remarks to be all-inclusive of Congress, because he recognized that there were some very good men there. He felt keenly the odiousness of the obstructive tactics of the few senators and congressmen engaged in blocking the program. It is simply blocking the democracy of the world, he repeated. He spoke sharply of the course of Senators Reed and La Follette. "But there isn't anything that we can do about it," he, like some other Chicagoans the writer has called on, concluded with a note of regret.

Delay Is Deplored

Representative Knutson of Minnesota Urges Official Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Harold Knutson of Minnesota, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, declares that the delay which has been characteristic of various governmental agencies organized for carrying on the war is a national "scandal," and that each day of delay gives the enemy so much more time for the carrying on of his destructive work. Congressman Knutson, although of the Republican Party, is a staunch advocate of action, rather than dilatoriness, and since the beginning of the present extra session has identified himself with those who are determined to push the work of prosecuting the war toward a speedy and successful peace. He exhortates those who by their dilatory tactics and petty ambitions would halt the work of a Nation organizing itself against a ruthless autocracy. His statement follows:

"Each day of delay in organizing our tremendous resources represents a tremendous waste that this Nation can ill afford. Too much time has already been spent in useless wrangling, and some of the methods employed to prevent our bringing the full strength of the Nation into play have been questionable, to say the least. No matter what our personal opinions may have been previous to the actual declaration of hostilities, we should now have but one object in view, namely, to secure a speedy and honorable peace. The American people are loyal to the core; they have set a splendid example in loyalty to the various branches of the Government, and have satisfactorily proven that they are willing to make any sacrifice to bring the war to a successful issue. Men in whose hands have been placed the great responsibilities incident to war must lay aside personal ambitions and avaricious dreams if we are to triumph, for the fate of democracy hangs in the balance. Speculation in necessities of life must be absolutely prohibited, and excessive profits must remain an iridescent dream.

"Any criticism of the House of Representatives in the matter of delayed legislation is unjust and without foundation. All legislation coming before that body has been expedited in the greatest possible degree consistent with public welfare. I think the American people realize this fact, for I have heard very little criticism of the lower House.

"As an example of the fact that the American war forces are becoming coordinated into an effective instrument against the enemy, it is to be noted, and with gratification, that the recently existing discussions within the ranks of the Shipping Board have at last been amicably settled and that the work in that department is being launched with renewed endeavor. The crying need of the hour is well directed action. Each day of delay means waste that runs into millions of dollars, and loss of man power, that is appalling. Let Washington once strike its gait and the Nation will fall in step with measured tread as one man. Let us show to the world that the spirit of '76 and '61 vibrates as freely within the breast of the American of to-day as it did at Valley Forge and New Orleans, in the days hallowed by the heroic stand of our forebears. If democracy is to triumph, we must have unity and sincerity of purpose.

AMUSEMENTS
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
Big iron steamship DOUGLASS HEADFORD
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.
NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

and America must present an unbroken front to the enemy."

Criticism Seen to Fail

Obstructionists in Congress Viewed as Beyond Its Reach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Obstructive tactics in Congress are bad, 100 per cent bad, but it isn't any use criticizing them, is the view that A. D. Sheridan, vice-president of the Union League Club and chairman of its war committee, takes of the delay in Washington. Mr. Sheridan thinks that some delay is in the nature of things inevitable. "Congress is dealing with tremendous undertakings and in figures it never heard of before," the congressional situation works for delay and some measure of delay for the thoughtful consideration of legislation, he observes, is entirely justifiable.

As for particular obstructors, such as La Follette and Reed in the Senate, Mr. Sheridan reasons that criticism does no good. "If it would accomplish the least bit of good," he said, "I would not hesitate a second to speak out in condemnation of it. But these men cannot be reached by criticism. And as regards the public, everybody knows the names of the three or four men who are blocking things. The thoughtful part of the public is already awake to the situation, and with the rest it would be only conversation.

"These men are in to stay," continued Mr. Sheridan. "You can't have a big overturning of the established order in the present crisis. That would make for more confusion yet. Some time there is going to be a fine house cleaning but at the present time these men are in and there is no way to get them out. It's a good deal like a man with a sore thumb. Talking about it does no good, and the less you talk about it the better off you are."

This is much along the line of thought advanced by another prominent Chicago business man. This gentleman also was extremely doubtful as to whether publicity regarding the situation in Washington would do any good at all in promoting progress. "Senator Reed thrives on publicity," he said, "it doesn't make any difference what kind it is, for or against, he loves it. I am wondering if the treatment the Chicago papers once gave Emma Goldman and Berkman wouldn't work out better in the case of these men. When the anarchists came to town, they expected to get the usual publicity and create a big stir. Instead, none of the papers ever mentioned them, and the way it worked out was that the anarchists left the city without holding a meeting."

"However," continued Mr. Sheridan, "don't misunderstand me. I don't mean to sit tight and wait for things to come around, but to keep on working. I spent the greater part of three days this week trying to unravel threads that had gotten tangled up, just because a number of people were overly anxious to help in the war preparations. There have been enough and more than enough monkey wrenches thrown into machinery in Washington and I don't see the use of throwing in any more. These things will all work out."

T. H. ENDICOTT DECORATED

The French Government has awarded the croix de guerre to Thorndike H. Endicott of Boston for conspicuous bravery in driving an ambulance on the French front. Mr. Endicott, who was graduated from Harvard in 1899, is a brother of Henry Endicott of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

NO SHORTAGE OF MEAT EXISTS

Enough on Hand to Supply Usual Needs of United States, Says President of Packing Company—Cooperation Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Meatless days are not needed in this country. There is enough meat on hand to supply usual needs and no shortage is in sight," so Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., the packers, tells a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in discussing the food bill and the food situation.

Mr. Wilson spoke of agitation against the use of veal as largely unnecessary, because so many of the calves were of too poor a quality for any other use than as veal. What was needed as regards the calves and veal, he said, was a better grade of production.

Mr. Wilson did not appear to be greatly concerned about the delay on the food bill in Congress, because, he said, he was in great doubt as to whether any food-bill was needed. "I know how that will sound, coming from a packer," he added, "as if we opposed Government regulation. It is not that, for the packers are desirous of doing all they can to help the Government, and offered to turn over their plants to it. But I believe the Government can get better results by cooperation with the business men, without a law to deal with them."

"For instance, the packers have been called down to Washington by the Government several times. When the Army was ready to place a big order for shoes, it called in the shoe men. They said they couldn't bid until they knew how much they were going to pay for leather. They went back to the leather men, and they said they couldn't give a figure until they knew what they would have to pay for hides. Then they wired to the packers to come down and the packers agreed to give all the hides needed for that big order, until it was finished, at the price current at the time of the conference.

"Of course, there will be instances of firms holding out, but pressure can be brought to bear on them. I don't think business men generally are thinking of how much money they can make during this war. I know the packers aren't. All the packers want is 3 1/2 per cent on their turnover; that is all they ever have wanted, and they are entirely content with that."

"Business men realize this is their war, and that it concerns them and their families just as much as it concerns President Wilson and his family. I don't like, of course, to be put in the position of opposing what President Wilson has determined upon, and, as I say, there is a doubt in my mind about it, but it does seem to me that the President could depend on the cooperation of business men. When an instance arises that needs attention, President Wilson could point it out and talk about it as he did when he brought to the attention of the public the overly high ocean freight rates, and that would correct it."

The packer's visitor asked if this sort of a plan wouldn't keep the President pretty busy talking, but Mr. Wilson didn't think so.

The visitor to the "yards" had heard a story that the packers had

not, as the newspapers said a month or so ago, actually offered their plants to the Government, and he asked Mr. Wilson what the facts were. Mr. Wilson replied the packers had spoken to the Government of turning over their plants to it, but that no definite offer had been made. The packers, he said, did not expect the Government to take over their plants. He did not think the Government could run the packing plants as well as the packers themselves, and he did not think that others familiar with the industry held such an opinion. The packers, he felt, could get better results for the Government and for the general public, too, than if the Government stepped in and took over the running of the industry.

Mr. Wilson was not inclined to dwell much on the delay of important legislation in Congress, though granting it was undesirable; or on the obstructive tactics of such men as Senators Reed and La Follette. Viewing the food situation as he did, it was probably natural that he should not be greatly perturbed at the efforts made to block food control legislation, though as he again remarked, this might seem a peculiar position for a packer, while in fact the packers were doing their share. Granting that obstructive methods were playing into the hands of the Germans, he added that the motivation was not from those sources. Mr. Wilson dwelt upon the effective handling of the draft as an illustration of the admirable way in which the war preparations were being pushed forward. He spoke warmly of the splendid work being done at Washington by volunteers from among the nation's greatest business men, without legislation behind them. Taking it all in all, Mr. Wilson appeared to feel that we were making great progress in the war, and that such delays as were taking place were in the nature of things not unexpected.

Grain Crop Below Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—North Dakota's crop of grains is far below normal, and the western sections of the State will produce only about half a crop, in the opinion of J. N. Hagan, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

Mr. Hagan says the grain situation has been seriously affected by dry conditions, and that in some districts, the wheat seems to be an almost total failure.

Clark Dalrymple of Grandin, N. D., owner of one of the State's few remaining bonanza farms, believes North Dakota's total production of wheat will be about 70,000,000 bushels. The Red River Valley, he says, has the best crop in five years, and it has produced a splendid sample of wheat, free from blemish.

The crop year is somewhat late because of cool weather, but has made rapid advance recently.

Effect of Food Bill Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"I am glad to see the food bill getting along to the point of passage," said Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Monday. "The bill is not nearly so efficacious now as it would have been had it been passed before July 1, and a delay would only make the condition worse. A month of the crop has already passed. The delay in acting on the law has been harmful to business. It has left men uncertain as to what they could and should do, and, like all uncertainty, has unsettled business conditions generally."



FISK

Tire Sundries

No higher quality anywhere. Every motorist should own a complete assortment—for emergency. The best known Fisk Sundries are Fisk Emergency Patches, Pure Fine Para Cement in tubes and cans, and Fisk Repair Materials—all backed by the Fisk guarantee of quality.

See This New Patch?

It will get you home.
It has the strength where you want it—thick in the center. Covers a large cut but, because all waste rubber is eliminated, costs less. Most efficient and best value cementless patch on the market—the best insurance you'll get home. Easy to put on.

Fisk Tires and Sundries For Sale By All Dealers
THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.
General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Fisk Branches in More Than 125 Cities

CONFERENCE ON FOOD SUPPLY

Public Safety Committee Goes to
Springfield for Sessions With
State Agricultural College
Officials

Members of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who left Boston last night, are in Amherst today attending the first sessions of a three-day conference with officials of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on the food supply of the Commonwealth. John D. Willard, secretary of the food conservation committee and the food commission of the State, is at the Amherst conference and is expected to inspect the public markets in western Massachusetts before returning to Boston.

Springfield, acting in accordance with the vote of its City Council last night, is to establish a public market on Vernon Street and Broadway. Two orders appropriating \$3600 and appointing a committee to supervise this market were passed. The land has been rented until Nov. 30, although the market is expected to be continued indefinitely.

Potatoes Lower

Tubers Retailing at 45 Cents a Peck
—Beets Are Cheap

A large supply of potatoes with lower wholesale and retail prices is the feature of today's Boston produce market, according to the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee. The bulletin says:

"The supply of potatoes has increased considerably the last few days. Yesterday over 100 carloads arrived, mostly of the eastern shore variety. The potatoes vary a good deal in quality, showing the effects of the rainfall. The wholesale price this morning ranged from \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel of 10 to 11 pecks. They are being sold at retail as low as 45 cents per peck.

Lettuce is still arriving in good quantities, bringing at wholesale from 50 to 60 cents per box of 18 heads. It is being offered at retail as low as 5 cents per head. The supply of cabbage is still heavy and the quality fully as good as last week. The price at wholesale ranges from 75 cents to \$1 per barrel of about 75 pounds. Cabbage is being offered at retail as low as 2½ cents per pound.

Beets are being sold at retail as low as three bunches for 10 cents and the quality is very good. The supply of cucumbers is becoming more abundant and are sold at wholesale from \$2.50 to \$3 per box of 75 to 85. At retail the price is as low as 5 cents each.

The supply of native onions is abundant and the wholesale price brings from 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. They are offered at retail as low as 5 cents per quart. The supply of Texas onions is still heavy, bringing about \$1 per crate of 45 pounds. The Texas variety of onions are sold as low as 4 cents per pound. The supply of western melons is rather low, but the southern melons are abundant and are being sold at wholesale from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per crate of 45 according to their condition. The southern melons are being sold at low as 5 cents each at retail.

The classification for today is as follows: Abundant, cabbage, lettuce, beets, carrots, onions, green beans, yellow beans, cantaloupe, potatoes; normal, peaches, Maine peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, turnips.

Rhode Island Produce Wasting.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Thousands of dollars worth of string beans, cabbages and other perishable vegetables are a total loss because there is no market for them, says John S. Murdock, chairman of the State Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. The farmers and gardeners of the State in many instances, are burning their cattle into the string bean and cabbage patches, says Mr. Murdock who was told that on Saturday the farmers could get only 25 cents a bushel for their string beans, when in most instances it cost them 40 cents a bushel to pick them, and that cabbage were bringing the farmer about 25 cents a barrel, when it cost them practically 75 cents to raise them.

Mr. Murdock urges the housewife to go into the market now and buy perishable vegetables, while cheap, and can and preserve them.

"CALIBAN" MANAGERS LOOK FOR A PROFIT

Because of the unsettled condition of the accounts a financial statement is not yet available, yet members of the executive committee for "Caliban" the masque staged at the Harvard Stadium this month are inclined to be optimistic as to the financial success of the undertaking. Edward F. Cullen, one of the committee, said today the present uncertainty of whether anything was realized from the masque for the American Red Cross and the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, is due to the fact that many sources of income have not turned in their receipts. Some of the volunteer workers have delayed, and a considerable item, the salvage of properties and building material used in the production, is not yet completed.

CONVENTION WORK UNDER DISCUSSION

Discussion of the several amendments now before the Constitutional Convention was the object of a special meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in room 320, Tremont Building, yesterday afternoon, at

which President Frank W. Whitcher presided.

H. Huestis Newton of Everett spoke on "The Business Administrative Plan and Absentee Voting," with special emphasis on the need of a provision for giving the Governor control of the executive and administrative departments and the right of removal along with that of appointment. He particularly urged the importance of closer cooperation between the Governor and the Legislature.

Former Mayor Josiah Quincy discussed the need of a State budget system and the advantages of increasing the powers of the Governor. "Absentee Voting" and "The Short Ballot" were also discussed by Mr. Newton. Guy W. Cox spoke on "Social Insurance" and "Taxation" and Robert D. Clapp on "The Public Sale of the Necessaries of Life."

WAR SECRETARY IS CONFIDENT

Mr. Baker Sums Up Preparations
by United States, and
Other Leaders Tell Why
They Expect Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The beginning of the fourth year of the war finds the United States doing a noble work toward victory," says Secretary of War Baker. "We are engaged in a tremendous task, but already much has been done. I feel confident that by united work and spirit we shall triumph."

"We have a force on French soil and other units of specialized men, such as engineers, foresters and aviators are being sent to aid our allies. Ten million men are registered for service. Our regular Army has been increased three fold and our National Guard doubled, so that now we have a united force of more than 500,000 men. We are in the process of realizing an air-craft program of great proportions, while substantial orders have been placed for all kinds of weapons. Reserve camps are turning out thousands of officers for our new Army, other such camps are about to start, and huge contingents of men, canvas camps are being rushed to completion training the new National Army and National Guard."

Acting Chairman Swanson of the Senate Naval Committee, says:

"I have much confidence in the preparedness and efficiency of our Navy. It will do a great work."

Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee: "Unless there is a change in conditions along the battle line—and that shortly—there is no telling how long the war may be prolonged. America must be the deciding factor. Victory is sure to come to the Allies, but it may be delayed unless America becomes thoroughly aroused and hastens to take her place in the forefront of battle."

Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee: "I favor the allied blockade of the Skagerrak, helping Norway, Sweden and Denmark to protect their neutrality."

Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee: "The most powerful blows to Germany's hopes of victory will be delivered by America's aircraft. Supremacy in the air will be given the Allies by the United States in the coming year."

Chairman Howard Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board: "America will bring to the Allies' arms the unquestioned supremacy of the air. This will be her greatest single contribution to the vital cause of free nations."

Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator: "The American people are now prepared to furnish the Allies with supplies during the coming year. We have been in the war but four months and had but little opportunity for preparation, yet by intensive voluntary endeavor we are assured an increase in our cereal production of more than \$50,000,000 bushels above last year. There need be no fear that every pound of foodstuffs which can be transported by the Allies will be found available at our seaboard."

GOV. WHITMAN TO OFFER FOOD BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—When the special session of the New York Legislature meets tonight Governor Whitman is expected to send in a message appealing for prompt passage of a State food control program which is to include a special food commission with vast powers to serve during the war. The commission would be composed of three members, appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate.

Under the bill the commission would have the right to commandeer all food supplies held in storage or owned by individuals in excess of what is needed for the sustenance of the individual owner. The commission would have the power, too, to seize or establish cold storage plants and warehouses for food conservation. It would also be empowered to purchase supplies in any section of the State where there is an abundance, for distribution in sections where there may be a scarcity. In all instances the commission would make its own appraisals and then seize the supplies. The only resort of the owner, if not satisfied with the price fixed by the commission, would be the Court of Claims.

PARCEL POST TO GREECE

Until further notice the parcel post service between this country and Greece has been suspended, according to instructions received yesterday at the Boston post office from Washington. Existing war conditions prevent the operation of the service at present.

STATE GUARD TO ESCORT BELGIANS

Visit of Mission Is Made Occasion
of Parade Next Saturday
by the Tenth and Thirteenth
Regiments

Boston's first opportunity to see any part of the Massachusetts State Guard as a unit since the organization of this body to take the place of the National Guard for State defense work will be given Saturday when the Tenth and Thirteenth regiments will parade in honor of the visiting Belgian Mission. The State Guard has been very quickly organized and has a present membership of 8000. Invitations were sent out to the different units by Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames upon his receiving the request of Hugh Bancroft for State guardsmen to march for the mission. Although Brigadier-General Ames expressed some doubt as to whether any units could prepare in such a short time, the Tenth and Thirteenth responded. Announcement is made of the issuance of commissions to colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, adjutants and supply officers of the guard. These were sent yesterday to the Governor for approval.

All batteries are now in camp together at Buxford. The cavalry and signal corps troops are the only organizations at the Commonwealth Armory now and the daily routine work is proceeding. With the cavalry it is dismounted drill as there are not enough horses to go around among the four troops. The signal corps have wired up their camp with the armory.

The best day ever experienced at the Armory was yesterday, when 143 men were accepted, and this record promises to be repeated today with great numbers of men applying. The Navy is only enlisting a few men in special branches. On Friday 11 more men will be accepted as apprentice seamen. The marine corps is taking men at a good rate. A solo cornetist and a clarinet player are still wanted.

The majority of the 375 Harvard men who applied yesterday for examination for entrance to the second Plattsburg camp passed the tests and returned to Barre to await further orders, still continuing their work under the French officers. About a hundred remain to be examined today.

Pay for Exemptors

Those Not Donating Services May
Claim \$4 a Day

Members of a local exemption board will receive \$4 a day for their services if they do not prefer to perform gratis the duty for which the President selected them. This interpretation of the rules and regulations of the Selective Service Act was made today by Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment, at the advice of his counsel, Charles W. Mulcahy, assistant attorney-general.

Quoting that part of the rules which deals with disbursements, Mr. Gettemy said: "Members of district and local boards may receive compensation at the rate of \$4 per day for each day upon which the board is in session and the member claiming compensation present."

"Examining physicians, not members of the local boards, may receive compensation as follows: \$1 for 10 men, or less than that number, examined in any one day, and 10 cents additional for each man in excess of 10 examined on the same day; but an amount in excess of \$4 will not be paid to any one examining physician for physical examinations made on any one day."

"Clerical assistance for local boards may, when necessary and not rendered gratuitously, be employed to the extent and at the rates authorized by the Governor . . . but the rate of compensation shall in no case exceed \$2.50 per day of actual service rendered."

"The authority of the Secretary of War must be obtained in all cases prior to the employment by district boards of clerical assistance for which the payment of compensation is contemplated."

In a telegram from the War Department today, Mr. Gettemy was instructed to warn local exemption boards not to transfer registration cards in their possession to any other board under any condition. In several divisions the boards have found cards of young men who do not live in the division, and they have been transferring them to the division where the men live, causing much trouble.

Investigation at Ayer

An investigation is proceeding by the authorities at the Ayer cantonment for the new National Army as to the cause of several grass and brush fires yesterday afternoon, one of which threatened to spread to a storehouse and a lumber pile. All the blazes were easily handled by soldiers on the grounds. The fact that three I. W. W. speakers have been in the town has aroused the officers' suspicions. One of these agitators was run out of town and the other two escaped. A fire fighting company has been organized by Col. E. Leroy Sweetser.

Visiting Day for Ninth

Thousands of people will have the opportunity of seeing just how trenches are blown up by charges of dynamite tomorrow if they journey out to Camp McGuinness at Framingham and spend the day with the boys of the Ninth Regiment. The trenches have been constructed under the supervision of the Canadian officers who are training the men. The associate members of the Ninth Regiment and

their relatives and friends will gather for this all-day field day of the regiment.

There will be athletic events and a ball game between teams composed of officers and men and the associate members of the regiment. Governor McCall, General Edwards, Commander of the Department of the Northeast, General Sweetser, Cardinal O'Connell, Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, and other officials have been invited.

New British Recruiting Head

Maj. D. Walkley of the Imperial Machine Gun Regiment, who is expected to take charge of British recruiting in New England, will be the guest of City Councillor Walter Ballantyne at the benefit performance for the British Imperial Relief Fund at the Copley Theatre tomorrow.

No Draft Age Recruits

Order from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington received at the Charlestown Navy Yard today state that until the selective draft has been made all applicants for enrollment of any class of the United States Naval Reserve will be refused, if within the draft age. This action is said to have been taken on account of the large number of men of draft age who have tried to enroll in the reserve in order to escape Army duty.

Another reason for these orders is taken to be the fact that the draft is made under the War Department and all men called in the draft are therefore liable to that department and should not be enlisted in the Navy Department.

ARCHBISHOP AGAINST ARMY SERVICE BILL

MONTREAL, Que.—The following statement by Archbishop Begin of Quebec, the senior Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province on the question of conscription was published yesterday throughout the Dominion:

"This conscription law is a menace which causes the Canadian clergy the worst apprehensions."

"This military service, as it is proposed, or at least, as we are enabled to judge from the speeches and statements its discussions have provoked, is not only a serious blow to the rights of the Church of Christ, independent in its domain, and whose laws and practice exempt the clergy and that class of the society which that name designates from the service under arms, but also it (the conscription law) constitutes a fatal obstacle to the recruiting of ministers of God, shepherds of souls, as well as to that of the staff of clerical teachers, and through this very fact, it creates, in our society, an evil much worse than that which it is alleged to attempt to remedy."

"The clause, as it is written, might lose some of its ill if it were interpreted in the spirit of the church. But what guarantees have we that the members of the special tribunals will be all (Roman) Catholics, enlightened and good-willed, capable of pronouncing with sincerity and knowledge on a question of its importance?"

"If we judge by the very rude knowledge revealed by certain speeches made in the Commons one may indeed fear that some legislators, so little enlightened and maybe also somewhat ill-willed, may not make a choice that we would approve, and here is what legitimizes all the fears."

"On the other hand, treaties assure the Canadian (Roman) Catholics the free practice of their religion. The legislation under way may strike such liberty a mortal blow. I like to believe that political wisdom will, in the end, overcome in the hearts of our statesmen the urgencies and counsel of certain elements liable to trouble forever the peace of this country and that one will dare, on a matter so important and delicate, hurt the sentiments of the whole (Roman) Catholic population of the Dominion and imprudently sow, on this side of the Atlantic, the seed of the fatal religious discords that have divided the Old World."

FRENCH ARCHITECT HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal gold medal for architecture of the Institute of British Architects has been presented to M. Henri Paul Menot, member of the institute and the architect of the New Sorbonne in Paris. As M. Menot was unable himself to be present, the medal was received on his behalf by M. Adrien Thierry, representative of the French Ambassador, at a general meeting of the institute. Mr. Ernest Newton, A. R. A., president of the institute, presented the medal, and in his speech gave an account of M. Menot's brilliant career. His studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts had, Mr. Newton said, been interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war, when he joined the army and received his first decoration in the shape of the military medal. In 1877 he gained the Grand Prix de Rome, and five years later won the great competition for rebuilding the Sorbonne, an undertaking which it took 17 years to complete, and with which his name would always be associated.

French architect, said Mr. Newton, in every age showed not only high intellectual attainment, but something more than talent—personal and national genius. Every period in French history was brilliant, but the France of today was perhaps the most impressive of all. M. Adrien Thierry, Secretary to the French Embassy, thanked the institute for the honor which had been bestowed on a French architect, and said that the unity existing between their two nations was not only shown on the battlefields, but also in art, finance and many other directions.

AVIATION STATION FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee today reported a bill for purchase of a site for an aviation station and grounds at Cape May, N. J.

"NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP"

Albert P. Langtry, Massachusetts Secretary of State, Says
Congress Makes a Political
Football of Food Bill

Congressional delay in acting on imperative war legislation was denounced by Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This is no time for partisan wrangles in the halls of Congress," said Mr. Langtry. "The United States is in the war, the greatest war that the world has ever known. The war may last two, three and perhaps four years, and it is certainly the duty of the United States to strike at once and strike hard."

"The time to act is now, and not months or years hence. The people of the country demand action, and they are entitled to such action by their representatives in Congress. The people have shown their patriotism by subscribing liberally for Liberty bonds, by fairly heavy voluntary recruiting, and by accepting the selective draft without opposition. They are already meeting privations in the cost of food, and yet the food control bill is being kicked from one wing of the Capitol across to the other like a football."

"I am an ardent advocate of a nationwide prohibition in time of war, but I cannot see why the passage of the food control bill should be held up while Congress attempts to reach a decision on this important question. Every Senator and Representative must know how he stands on the question of prohibition, and I cannot see why they cannot agree on some measure without all these days of bickering and delay."

"We all know that Germany intended to declare war against the United States after she had defeated the Allies, in order that she might compel this country to pay for her debt. We got the jump on the Germans, however, and declared war on our own account, yet after we have made the first move, we are neglecting to follow up that advantage, solely through the dilatory tactics of a few unpatriotic members in Congress."

"Can we not see that it is our duty not only to ourselves but to our allies to strike at once, and strike hard? The President and the different departments of the Government must have necessary legislation before they can direct and touch off the blow. Immediate action is necessary, and the people of the nation should rise in their might and demand it. I believe that if congressional action is not forthcoming in the immediate future, members of Congress will hear from their constituents in a way that will be convincing."

"Immediate action is necessary, and the people of the nation should rise in their might and demand it. I believe that if congressional action is not forthcoming in the immediate future, members of Congress will hear from their constituents in a way that will be convincing."

SHORT-WEIGHT ICE SALES REPORTED

Sealers of weights and measures in Greater Boston, and particularly in the adjacent shore resorts, are watching the ice dealers closely during these days and urge the housekeeper to ask for ice by weight and see the scales in order to insure the amount paid for. Some housekeepers are buying the ice in 25 or 35-cent pieces, instead of 35 or 50 pounds, as the case may be. By ordering a certain cash amount of ice, the dealer is said to be able to give a smaller piece than the same money would buy if ordered by weight.

Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere officials are planning to prosecute cases of short-weight ice, and dissatisfied householders are urged to communicate with the local boards. In Boston, the sealer of weights and measures says that comparatively few complaints are being made on short-weight ice. This condition is attributed to the practice of the commission in summoning the president of the ice company as well as the driver accused of giving short weight.

STRIKE SITUATION IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Action on the part of Federal authorities in the strike of 500 polishers at the Remington Arms plant is expected here hourly. Attempts of a certain group of labor leaders to induce the men to remain out after a tentative agreement had been reached by international officers of the union, with the indorsement of W. A. McWade, member of the Federal Conciliation Board, has led United States Secret Service authorities to believe that German propaganda is at work here, attempting to prolong the strike and thereby lessen the munitions output. Certain labor leaders, it is said, are under surveillance.

HARVARD CLUB SCHOLARSHIPS

Awards are announced by Harvard University of five Harvard Club of Boston scholarships. The Harvard Club scholarships amount to about \$200 each, the competition being open to all high school boys living within 20 miles of Boston. Harvard Club scholarships were awarded as follows: Carl A. Belander of 25 Maywood Street, Boston, Boston Latin School; Paul P. Coggins of Brookline, Newton High School; Francis J. Carey, 29 Kent Street, Brookline, Brookline High School; James H. Marr of 21 Goddard Street, Quincy, Quincy High School; Emil J. Schneider of 34 Fisher Avenue, Roxbury, Boston English High School. Kenneth G. Donald of 58 Waldemar Avenue, Winthrop, Winthrop High School, was awarded the Charles Sumner scholarship.



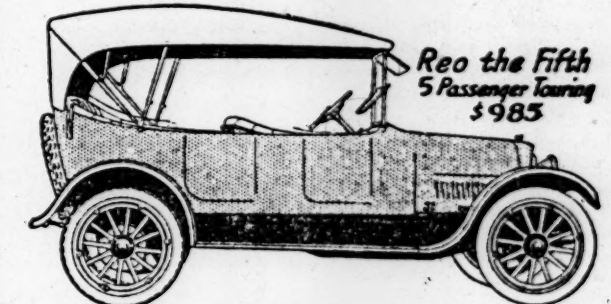
Reo Quality is Uniform in all Reo Models

AND REO QUALITY at Reo Prices and backed by the Reo guarantee, constitutes "The Gold Standard of Values"—each model in its class.

THERE ARE NOW SEVEN Reo Models, comprising Fours in Touring and Roadster types; Sixes in Touring, Roadster and Sedan; and the two Reo Commercial Vehicles—the 3½-Ton "Speed Wagon" and 2-Ton "Heavy Duty" Truck.

THE STATEMENTS in this advertisement are based on our long manufacturing experience and represent our best judgment. We have space only for a brief paragraph pertaining to each Reo Model—lest you forget, the line is so complete that you can find the car you desire, in the type you prefer, and in a Reo.

REO THE FIFTH, "The Incomparable Four," is America's most famous automobile. Standard in practically its present form for now eight seasons—"going on nine." At its present price, \$985, this car is verily "A gold dollar for ninety cents."

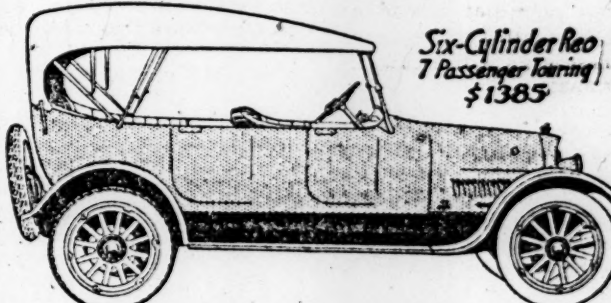


TO REO THE FIFTH more than to any other, is due the movement that is now so apparent—the return to the Four-cylinder type in all cars listing at less than \$1,000.

THE FOUR ROADSTER is the handsomest model of its type you'll see on the road—at any price. And, for the present, you can get it for \$985 and freight from the factory.

OF THE SIX ROADSTER the same is true, plus the extra luxury it affords the owner at the extra cost—\$1385 f. o. b. Lansing.

THESE TWO ROADSTERS are of similar design and identical construction and are conceded to be the handsomest cars of the type—price aside.



FOR THE FAMILY that needs a car of greater the Reo Six Touring Car—also \$1385 for the pre-capacity than five and yet of moderate upkeep, ent—knows no equal.

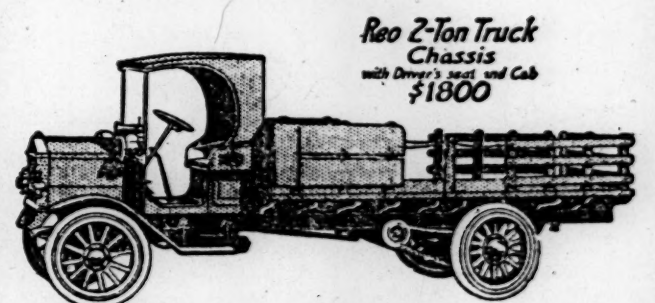
NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY you cannot obtain a 7-passenger car of better design; one that represents sounder engineering; more experience; better materials and workmanship than enter into the making of this Reo Six.

THAT'S A BROAD CLAIM but we make it unhesitatingly—and you know that the word of Reo passes at par everywhere.

THE REO SIX SEDAN is the newest of all the Reo models—and therefore represents the best of Reo experience and taste.

REFINED AND IMPROVED at every point where last season's experience showed the need or the opportunity. This body is staunch in construction as well as graceful in curve and line.

AT ITS PRICE, \$1,950, you will not find its equal—nor at a thousand dollars more, its superior. We state that in all confidence, too.



OF THE REO TRUCKS what need we say here? The 3½-Ton "Hurry Up" Wagon at \$1,125 (chassis \$1,050); and the famous 2-Ton Reo "Heavy Duty" Truck at \$1,800—each is the leader in its own class—demand greatly in excess of factory capacity. BUT THAT IS TRUE of all Reo models, without exception.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY "Reo Quality is Uniform in all Reo Models," the uniform over-demand for all Reo models justifies this statement.

ORDER NOW if you'd have your Reo soon. Present prices are guaranteed only till December first. If you order now and specify delivery before that time, you'll get your Reo at the present price.

LINSCOTT MOTOR CO.,
566 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

TELEPHONE BACK BAY 6430.
All prices are f. o. b. Lansing.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN

DELEGATES MAY SIT FOR MONTHS

Discussion of Adjournment Motions Hints That Constitutional Changes May Not Be Ready for Voters in Fall

First intimations by leaders of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention that the session might not terminate in time to permit reference of the proposed constitutional changes to the voters at the forthcoming November State election were given today during a debate on a motion to adjourn for one week. Carried on a rising vote, this motion was defeated, 130 to 129, when the members were placed on record on a roll call.

Subsequently, a motion to adjourn tomorrow was also defeated on a roll call, 133 to 117.

In urging adjournment to next week, Mr. Luce of Waltham, floor leader, said that the New York convention sat five months. The Pennsylvania convention sat much longer. At the present rate of progress, the work in Massachusetts will not finish in September. If the work cannot be done in time to submit at the November election, would the people prefer to have the work well done, or promptly done. Under present conditions, the speakers cannot do themselves justice and the members will not listen with good attention.

Mr. Anderson of Newton, opposing adjournment to next week believed there would be work till November at the present rate. It might be necessary to hold night sessions in order to submit the work of the convention to the people. If Congress could sit yesterday, the convention can do business also.

Messrs. Powers of Newton, Johnson of Worcester and Smith of Provincetown spoke for adjournment; Messrs. Winslow of Newton, Creamer of Lynn, Clark of Brockton and Washburn of Worcester spoke in opposition.

During the debate it was brought out that plans for entertaining the Belgian Mission included their presentation to the Constitutional Convention Friday.

In the absence of President Bates, who has been called to Washington and may be away until Thursday, Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley presided.

Mr. French of Randolph offered an order for a roll call at the beginning of every session, that a record be kept of absences. It was laid over on request of Mr. Lomasney of Boston.

Mr. French then offered a second order that a committee of five on leave of absence be appointed by the president to whom shall be referred all requests for absence, report to be made and attendance to be required, unless excuse is granted.

After debate, Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the week. The chair announced that the Curtis amendment was still in the hands of the committee on form and phraseology.

Messrs. Washburn of Worcester, Bryant of Milton and Blackmur of Quincy gave notice that they would offer amendments when the Curtis resolution came before the convention for debate.

Without debate the convention rejected the amendment relating to free speech and free press which included "all important recognized media of thought transmission when such media are utilized to effect public opinion in matters clothed with a public interest."

At 12:10 p. m. the convention went into committee of the whole with Mr. Jones of Melrose in the chair.

The subject for discussion was the proposition of limiting the power of the Supreme Court to declare legislative acts unconstitutional, more particularly the amendment of Mr. Creamer that all but one of the justices must be in accord to declare an act unconstitutional.

Mr. Creamer moved to recommit his amendment with instructions to the committee on the judiciary to report the proposition in two distinct parts, which could be considered as separate amendments.

Mr. Kenny of Boston favored limiting the courts in this particular, saying that the courts had blocked legislation in the interest of organized labor.

A similar view was held by Mr. Leonard of Boston, who referred particularly to mechanics' liens.

At 12:55, on motion of Mr. Luce of Waltham, the committee rose, the chair reported progress to the convention and recess was taken to 2 p. m.

Scheduled for debate today is abolition of capital punishment, a proposition which has been reported adversely by the committee on the judiciary.

Debate has to be finished also on the proposal that all except one of the justices of the Supreme Court must be in accord before a law can be set aside as unconstitutional. During the course of the day, the committee on form and phraseology may report on the Curtis amendment, and in this event the amendment will be ready for debate on the question of a third reading.

Election of judges is the next general subject for debate on the docket, and then follows the related subject of limited tenure of office for judges. A few minor propositions will remain in the list of amendments affecting the declaration of rights.

On reaching the second part of the Constitution, the frame of government the convention plans to consider first the initiative and referendum proposals. Interest centers on the Walker or Massachusetts plan which had been embodied in the resolution reported favorably, 8 to 7, by the committee on the initiative and referendum. It is substantially the same as the Walker plan as described when introduced in the convention. The provision allowing the first 10 signers to amend a bill, after the required number of petitioners have signed in its support, has

been eliminated and the number of signatures required to put the initiative and referendum into effect has been slightly increased.

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE AS TO LOST PROVINCES

(Continued from page one)

than a generation before the Bismarckian domination, would revive with new luster and new strength and Germany, with all her powers of organization and all her inherited cultivation would be added to those nations who, before this war broke out, hardly conceived that a universal war of this sort could be deliberately provoked to further the commercial or political interests of any single community.

Continuing Mr. Balfour indicated that these ideas were moving in such fashion in Germany as to raise legitimate hopes that in their lifetime they would see them established. "I am sure," he added, "if they are not established, the security of Europe will not be established until Germany is powerless or is made free. A German peace would only be a prelude to a new European war." In concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour was loudly cheered.

Labor Leaders' Trip to Paris

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The visit to Paris by Ramsay MacDonald, who is accompanying Arthur Henderson and Mr. Wardle, greatly agitated the House yesterday. Mr. Bonar Law explained that these three gentlemen were chosen by the executive of the Labor Party to represent them in the discussion with representatives of the French and Russian Labor parties. The arrangements were settled without the Government's knowledge and Arthur Henderson was attending in the capacity of secretary of the Labor Party. The only way the Government could have interfered would have been by refusing passports.

There was nothing new, so far as Mr. Bonar Law knew, in Mr. Henderson acting for the Labor Party. It may be mentioned that Arthur Henderson has not yet resumed his duties as a member of the War Cabinet, pending his report on the state of affairs in Russia. The deputation has gone to Paris as preliminary to the Allied Labor Conference to be held in London on Aug. 8 and 9. The question of the breakup of Mr. Anderson's meeting in London was also raised. Mr. Chancellor, Liberal member for Haggerston, declaring that notices had been posted at public houses urging the public to go to the meeting place.

He accused the police of making no attempt to control the mob and maintained that the army and police were placing themselves at the disposal of "hooligans and public house blackguards" for the purpose of preventing freedom of speech.

Sir George Cave held that the police did their utmost to prevent rioting and denied that the soldiers received instructions to break up the meeting.

Ramsay MacDonald's Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In an interview in the Journal, Ramsay MacDonald said he and his friends were neither Germanophiles nor anti-patriots, they neither wanted to diminish the responsibility of Germany nor to weaken the cause of the Allies. They were only trying to further the international democratic movement so that peace in future might rest upon liberty and justice instead of diplomatic armistice.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF EARLY TOMATOES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Refrigerator and freight cars rushed here have ended the transportation holdup in moving the big crop of early tomatoes, says a dispatch from Swedesboro, N. J., to the Public Ledger. Railroad officials say they believe the threatened serious situation has been cleared up. Thirty-three carloads of tomatoes were shipped at once, comprising 15,000 crates, at prices averaging from 45 to 50 cents a crate. The movement of perishable produce from this point was the heaviest of the season, with indications that the high water mark of early tomato shipments will be reached. The total for the first week may run close to 100,000 crates.

Governor Edge and other State officials who were appealed to by growers and shippers, who lost heavily through the shortage of cars at first, are given credit for having prodded the railroad officials into action.

WISCONSIN FARMERS CALL FOR HELPERS

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Men from Chicago will be imported into Rock County to help harvest the bumper grain and hay crops, says the Gazette. Through the Government department of labor office, County Labor Agent Markham has already secured three men, who will be assigned to farmers whose applications for help have long been on file with the county council of defense. Mr. Markham will go to Chicago to select the men for service on Rock County farms.

The shortage of labor promises to be a serious handicap in handling the crops properly, according to officers of the defense council who are thoroughly conversant with the situation. Farmers are continually applying for hands and the list of applications is growing daily. Men seeking farm work are snapped up at high wages.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT REMAINS

After debate the Constitutional Convention today rejected the resolution to abolish capital punishment.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

day's communiqué sent from general headquarters at 11 a. m. which says, "In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3:50 this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys. The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points. A considerable number of prisoners have already been captured."

British Casualty List

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Great Britain lost 71,889 in killed, wounded and missing of her army forces, according to the month's casualty list total today.

Germans Driven Back

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD (Tuesday)—Field Marshal Haig sent the Crown Prince Rupprecht's German forces backward today from the force of a blow struck north of the River Lys. French troops, cooperating with the British, crossed the Ypres-Lille Canal and crossed over the enemy's first and second lines. Meanwhile, the British troops struck hard and captured La Basseville in the first dash. All counterattacks were repulsed. This afternoon the victorious troops were consolidating their new gains.

La Basseville is located on the river Lys a little less than three miles northeast of Warneton and about three and a half miles north of Arras. From where authoritative reports last week placed the British line the capture of La Basseville appears to indicate an advance of at least a mile.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German statement issued by the War Office on Monday reads:

Western War Theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Under the paralyzing influence of our offensive activity, which continued with increased intensity also throughout the night, the fighting activity of the enemy artillery on the Flanders battle front remained small yesterday until the afternoon.

It did not increase in violence until then and did not attain the strength and extent of the previous days.

On the coast and in the sector from Het Sas to Wietje, the artillery battle continued violent also during the night. Several British reconnoitering detachments advancing against our crater lines were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin de Dames the French commanders yesterday again attempted an attack on a large scale with at least three fresh divisions on a nine-kilometer front. After drum fire, the enemy forces in the morning once more advanced to a storm attack from Cerny to the Winterberg, near Craonne.

Our battle-tried divisions defeated the enemy troops everywhere with their fire and in counterattacks. One often-tested Rhineland-Westphalian infantry regiment alone repulsed four attacks.

In the evening, after artillery preparations that lasted throughout the day, the enemy forces repeated their attacks twice to the south of Ailles. These also failed. Heavy losses for the French without any success characterized the day's fighting.

The enemy lost 10 airplanes in aerial battles.

The communication from the eastern front says:

Eastern Theater—Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russian forces are holding the heights east of the River Zbroze, which has been crossed at several points in spite of fierce resistance and been reached by our divisions also to the south of Skala. Also on the northern bank of the Dniester we have gained ground beyond Korolowka.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy forces again offered bitter resistance, but nevertheless were pressed back by our attack to the southwest of Zaleszczyk.

Front of Archduke Joseph: Along the Cheremosh the enemy forces are defending themselves on the eastern bank of the river. Our attack continues between Zaluce and Winitz. In the Suchava Valley our troops are penetrating towards Seletyn.

Also east of the upper Moldava Valley we fought our way forward. Field Marshal von Mackensen's successful advances to the north of Fokshani and at the mouth of the Rimpicul brought us several hundred prisoners.

Macedonian front: There is nothing of importance to report.

The supplementary official statement issued by General Headquarters on Monday evening reads:

The fighting activity of the enemy artillery was again less violent today than recently.

Considerable portions of our troops are now standing on Russian territory after the battle east of Zbroze. The enemy rear guards were driven toward the east from the Dniester and the Pruth. In the Meste-Canece sector (Rumanian front) the Russians are retreating toward the north.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Tuesday)—An official statement issued by the Rumanian War Office on Monday reads:

On the 27th, between the valleys of Casin and Putna, we again advanced some kilometers and occupied the villages of Soveia, Dragodlay, Negrestil, Topesti, Valcesares and Colacul.

We again took prisoners and some more batteries and war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Monday says: There was nothing of special importance last night on the British front.

There were small encounters between our own and the enemy patrols in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Acheville.

The official report from British headquarters in France on Monday night reads:

A party of our troops raided the enemy trenches last night near Lombartzyde. The hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentieres. Saturday night bombs were dropped by our airplanes on a German air-drome, two important railroad stations and an ammunition depot, where fires and explosions were caused. Bombing operations continued yesterday and there was great activity in the air until 10 o'clock in the morning, when a severe and sudden thunderstorm prevented further flying. Many of our airplanes were caught in the storm and four have not returned.

In the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Six of ours are missing, including those lost in the storm.

Another official statement says: During the night of Saturday bombing raids were made by the naval air service on works at Bruges and in the neighborhood of Middelkerke and Ghistel.

Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, numerous explosions being caused. All the machines and pilots returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

The night was marked by rather violent artillery actions, notably in the sectors of Braye-en-Lainois and l'Epine de Chevreigny, in the region of the monument, at Hurbelise and on both banks of the River Meuse. Surprise attacks by the enemy forces at various points of the front were repulsed by our fire.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Monday night reads:

Both artilleries were very active during the day along the whole Aisne front, from l'Epine de Chevreigny as far as east of the Calonne Plateau, in the Champagne, in the region of Auberville, and on the banks of the Meuse. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: During the night there were patrol encounters south of Dixmude. During the course of the day there was restrained artillery activity. We took to task 29 German batteries.

Eastern theater: July 29—In the region of Huma there was grenade fighting, after which the enemy troops violently bombarded our trenches. In the region of Staravina an enemy raid was stopped by our barrage fire. Near Lake Presba our artillery surprised Bulgarian concentrations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued by the General Headquarters on Monday reads:

In the region of Zbaraj there were artillery actions, and the enemy forces bombarded the town. South of Goussiatini the enemy infantry attempted to cross the Zbroze River, but were repulsed.

On the Dniester the enemy troops attacked our bridgehead near Zaleschchik, in the region of Cvilaniste, Kissile and Stetsoff. After a series of obstinate attacks, the enemy forces succeeded in thrusting back our troops slightly.

In the Carpathians, east of the town of Stenak and Gapul, our troops, under enemy pressure, retired to the region of Sipot, Kaneral and Moldava. On the remainder of the front there was rifle firing.

Rumanian front: On Saturday the enemy forces delivered attacks north of the Jakobeny-Kimpolung road, which were repulsed during the day, but toward evening the enemy troops pressed our troops back on the heights west of Foundal and Moldava. Enemy attacks on Dornel and Saroul were repulsed, as well as attacks on both sides of the Fokshani-Ajoud railway.

Caucasus front: Unchanged.

Battle Sea: On Friday an enemy Zeppelin while flying over the Aland Islands dropped 20 large bombs on the town of Tornby, near Mariehamn. The Zeppelin was fired at by the guns of the fleet and shore batteries. In the Gulf of Riga squadrons of enemy hydroplanes raided the neighborhood of the Zere and Arensburg Islands. They were fired at by the fleet and shore batteries. The machines disappeared after dropping about 20 bombs without result.

A squadron of enemy airplanes in the same district attacked one of our destroyers, dropping eight bombs without result.

Our fire brought down a German airplane in flames in the neighborhood of Stehnikovce, west of Zbaraj.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday by the Italian War Department reads:

There was noticeable activity yesterday at several points on the Trentino front. Minor fighting resulted in our favor in the upper Val Furva. East of Lake Garda, in St. Pellegrino Valley on Monte Piana, we took some prisoners. The artillery duel was accentuated in the Lagarina Valley.

On the Julian front there was considerable aerial activity. An enemy machine was brought down by one of our airmen east of Tolmino.

ABSTINENCE IN ARMY AND NAVY

United Committee on War Temperance Activities to Conduct Broad Educational Campaign for Prohibition

A campaign for the education of soldiers and sailors of the United States toward making them total abstainers from intoxicating liquors has been begun by the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, a new organization that represents the commission on temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the World Christian Endeavor Union, the Epworth League of America and 11 other church bodies.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Boston is chairman of the new committee. Harley H. Gill of California, formerly national vice-president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, is executive secretary, with offices at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Other officers of the committee are: Vice-chairman, Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; secretary, Cora H. Stoddard, Boston; chairman of the committee on ways and means, Charles Stelzle, New York City. It is intended to reach the soldiers and sailors at the training camps and to show them that only total abstinence will make and keep them truly efficient for their work in this country and abroad.

A manual for the use of the men is being prepared, with other literature and an abundance of posters, each containing an argument against liquor. Projection machines will be installed in each Y. M. C. A. "hut" and portable outlets will be furnished to the smaller camps; and a large number of slides will be provided, each designed to show the bad effects on the user as well as on the army, the navy and the nation of indulgence in liquor. Some of the best speakers for total abstinence, such as former Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, Richard Pearson Hobson, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Charles Stelzle and Gov. Carl Milliken of Maine have been engaged to talk in the camps.

It is realized by the committee that educational work is the most effective way of bringing about a thoroughly sober Army and Navy. Experience has shown that men who constantly desire liquor will at times find it despite the strictest regulations, and these as well as the occasional drinker must be shown that indulgence is most harmful in war time as well as in times of peace. Enlisted men who know the value of total abstinence can be counted on, it is believed, to see that their weaker comrades are strengthened on this question.

In a statement about the new organization, Secretary Gill says: "We are reliably informed that thousands of soldiers who never before used liquor have been sadly debauched through the unusual drink temptations offered in Europe, thereby greatly lowering their efficiency. The work of our committee is to maintain in our training camps a thorough educational campaign to fortify the soldiers against liquor. The program in the camps will be directed by the Y. M. C. A. secretaries and the Army and Navy chaplains, who have promised hearty cooperation."

"Not only does this work have the united interest of the religious and reform organizations of the country, but the sanction and support of the commission of the War Department on training camp activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, and the advisory interest of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. through Dr. George Fisher."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of Bainbridge Colby of New York, whom the President recently nominated for the Federal Shipping Board, is believed assured, now that the two New York senators have made it known that they do not intend to oppose further Mr. Colby for political reasons. When Mr. Colby is confirmed the Shipping Board will be fully reorganized for its task of building and operating ships with which to defeat the attempted German submarine blockade of the British Isles.

CONFIRMATION FOR BAINBRIDGE COLBY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of Bainbridge Colby of New York, whom the President recently nominated for the Federal Shipping Board, is believed assured, now that the two New York senators have made it known that they do not intend to oppose further Mr. Colby for political reasons. When Mr. Colby is confirmed the Shipping Board will be fully reorganized for its task of building and operating ships with which to defeat the attempted German submarine blockade of the British Isles.

SPRINGFIELD SAFETY BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An order creating a "Committee on Public Safety" for this city was passed by the City Council last night. It will lay over one week with the lower branch of the municipal Government. The committee is to consist of five citizens, to be appointed by the Mayor, one to be designated by him as chairman. The Mayor, ex officio, will be president of the committee. This committee will serve during the period of the war and for one year after the end of the war.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The welcome given the King and Queen at Santander has been of a remarkably enthusiastic character. In passing through the streets the royal automobile was covered with flowers thrown by the people.

FUND FOR CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge yesterday recommended to the City Council an appropriation of \$5000 for a fund to furnish comforts to the Cambridge companies of the Eighth Regiment. Last Sunday several Cambridge citizens visited Camp

Huston, where the Eighth Regiment is encamped, and found that the Cambridge companies were without many necessities. Following this they called upon Mayor Rockwood regarding the matter. Meantime Samuel W. Prussian, a member of the Eighth Regiment Association, volunteered to advance \$1000 for the immediate use of the companies and sent that amount to Lynnfield last night. The Cambridge companies include A. C. E. the machine gun, headquarters, supply and hospital units. The Cambridge branch of the Eighth Regiment Association met last night and elected officers as follows: Honorary president, Mayor Rockwood; president, James S. Cassidy; vice-president, Capt. Richard W. Sutton; treasurer, Samuel W. Prussian; secretary, Ralph R. Stratton.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MAJORITY 5266

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUNDEE, Scotland (Tuesday)—The by-election: resulted in a majority of 5266 for Winston Churchill, the voting being Mr. Churchill 7302, Mr. Scrymgeour 2036. The number of electors on the roll is over 19,000, but the register is, of course, very stale. Mr. Churchill strongly attacked Mr. Scrymgeour during the contest, accusing him of extreme pacifism, and Mr. Churchill's supporters were confident that many who might have supported Mr. Scrymgeour on prohibitionist grounds would not vote for him for that reason. Mr. Scrymgeour's vote was higher than he has obtained on three previous occasions when he contested the seat.

FRENCH OPTIMISM FINER THAN EVER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Speaking in the press gallery of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said he had just returned from France where he had found the French spirit almost better than it had ever been. It depended very largely upon France whether we should get through to the end, but if France and Britain held together until the end of the Russian troubles all would be well.

The Russians were incalculable. They fight, he said, when we least expect them to fight and they hang back at times when it seems they ought to press on. He added that his latest information was that Russia would recover and become more formidable than ever.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY U-BOAT

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement issued yesterday by the Admiralty states that the British cruiser Ariadne of 11,000 tons has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-eight members of the Ariadne's crew were killed by the explosion. All the other sailors were saved.

The Ariadne was an old British cruiser, having been built in 1898. She was 450 feet long, of 69 feet beam, and had a maximum draft of 27½ feet. Her complement consisted of 677 officers and men. The Ariadne carried 16 six-inch guns, 12 12-pounders, and a number of smaller guns. She also was equipped with two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

FROM THE LATEST FILENE PARIS LETTER

"EXTREME ORIENT" DRESS SILHOUETTE

The looser and straighter, the dress silhouette the better, with scant pleats giving fullness, when there is any, without allowing a bulging line anywhere; this is the dress rule at Callot's, Cheruit's, Paquin's.

"EXTREME ORIENT" EMBROIDERIES

Indian, Chinese and Japanese embroideries are the latest on both tailored and afternoon dresses.

COLORS FOR AUTUMN WEAR

Browns and tans in woody, russet and the beaver shades. Navy and black are very smart standard shades. Some rich bordeaux, darker oxford gray and "pine" or dark blue-green will be good.

HATS—Velvet will again be of first importance. Hatters' plush is equally smart, and for afternoon and dress panne velvet.

COATS—This year's coatings will be fuzzy. Thick woolly velours, very light, warm and soft.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

DR. MICHAELIS' SPEECH VIEWED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—German newspapers give their own shades of political opinion to the discussion of the possibility of peace by Chancellor Michaelis on Saturday before newspaper men in Berlin.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, says the Chancellor made a decided approach to the necessary clear statement of his peace program, but it regrets he did not expressly state that Belgium would be made absolutely free. Anything less than that, the journal says, would be utterly incompatible with the Reichstag's program.

Of the interview on the prospect of peace given by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the Vorwaerts says "It is a program of peace and understanding" and gives emphasis to the Reichstag peace resolution. It also declares that this makes Austria's official policy line up with the political program of the Socialists.

On the other hand, Pan-German and annexationist organs profess to be no less satisfied with the situation, and they lay weight on the alleged designs of conquest mentioned by the Chancellor as entertained by Germany's opponents. These they assert, nullify all overtures for a moderate peace.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says the Entente nations made all peace negotiations impossible. The Tageszeitung declares that the revelations made by the Imperial Chancellor show the necessity of material and comprehensive securities for Germany's future in the peace treaty, and prove how childish and comic are German discussions of peace based on understanding and subsequent reconciliation.

RAILWAY SHOP MEN'S DEMANDS SETTLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today announced the settlement of the differences affecting 40,000 shop men of 19 Southwestern railways and the managers of the companies. Secretary Wilson acted in the capacity of arbitrator in the dispute over wages and hours. The terms of settlement are understood to favor the men.

CANADIAN SHIPS FOR LAKE TRADE

PRISON HONOR SYSTEM VIEWS

Difference of Opinion Among
Students of Penology Brought
Out by Secretary of Prison
Association of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Just what constitutes the honor system of prison administration seems to be a question about which there is some difference of opinion among students of penology. For example Great Meadow Prison at Comstock, N. Y., a visit to which was described in these columns recently, is regarded by Warden Homer as an excellent example of the honor system. Many persons who have visited the prison and learned the details of its conduct agree with the warden. Many others, however, draw an opposite conclusion. Advocates of the self-government system of prison administration are particularly frank in expressing their conviction that no special dependence is placed in the prisoner's honor when a guard with a gun stands close by.

The warden at Great Meadow did not speak to the writer of the gun which some of the guards carried, and several of them may not have been armed at all. But in two cases at least guards were seen carrying revolvers at their belts, and at all times, in a little house within plain sight of the prison entrance, bloodhounds were held in readiness to overtake men attempting to escape. Guards and guns, and dogs, in the view of the advocates of self-government methods, make it impossible to regard any system in which they are used to hold prisoners in leash, as an honor system. These weapons of discipline, they say, hold power over the prisoners, not through his sense of honor, but through his fear of the consequences. The real honor system, according to this opinion, releases the prisoner outside the walls on their own responsibility, without guns or dogs as caution against attempted escape.

There are a certain number of students of penology who take a middle course in this connection. One of these is Dr. Orlando F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York State. "There is no one honor system," said Dr. Lewis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In Great Meadow you have a wall-less prison, with agricultural and some industrial work, and with the guards of men accompanied by dogs, some of whom are armed and some not. In Colorado you have a system by which the men are allowed in some cases to go off at least 100 miles from the prison to build roads. In New Jersey 40 or 50 offenders sentenced to a reformatory work on a farm many miles away. Then there is the story of Governor West of Arizona, who, when the honor system was in its infancy, sent for a certain officer reputed to be a bad man, and arranged that the prisoner should come to him, in another city, unguarded; the man came, did the work the Governor wanted done, and went back, alone, to his cell to serve out his life term. That was most radical variation of the honor method.

And Judge Lindsay out in Colorado uses still another variation. He turns a sentenced man loose with his commitment papers and tells him to appear at the reformatory door at a certain time, and in nearly all cases Judge Lindsay's trust is not broken. In Jeffersonville, Ind., the State prison, twice during recent years, has sent out prisoners to fight flood or perform guard or other emergency duty for the protection of the public.

"Now in all these variations of method there is a single, common element, and I believe that to be the trust imposed upon the prisoners when out of sight or away from direct supervision of the prison authorities or under so few guards as to make escape possible. There are gradations of this trust in different prisons, and within the same prison. These gradations range from the minimum of privilege granted within the prison, to the temporary releases of men to go on long errands or to camps some distance away unguarded by anything except the confidence of their warden in their sense of honor.

"Honor systems grow out of the old trusty system. The trusty was chosen by the warden to enjoy privileges not granted to the prisoners generally, for three chief reasons, long residence within the prison, marked intelligence or trustworthiness. The trusty was frequently a stool pigeon, that is, a spy. As the honor system has developed and has included a very much larger number of men the stool pigeon element has decreased, and the choice of men to receive the privileges has come to be not necessarily for length of term, good conduct or intelligence. The honor system has developed so that it now includes all who can be trusted.

"There is, too, what I may call the 'quid pro quo' element in the honor system. Great Meadow grants increased community freedom. Colorado grants both that and a considerable commutation of sentence, 10 days in 30. Governor West's early experiment with the lifer gave the man a sudden, unexpected and dazzling liberty. Judge Lindsay gives the prisoner the satisfaction of self-respect when he expects it least. In return for all these similar privileges under the honor system, the prisoner practically binds himself not to escape and not to break the prison peace. The honor system is a mutual agreement between the warden and his men. It is a personal act of reciprocity. The warden is like a central telephone exchange; every inmate is a wire which runs into that exchange.

"Therefore the warden must be a big man. He must have a strong personality. He must be an efficient ad-

ministrator, as well as a firm believer in the theory of the honor system. And he must command from the men a certain amount of affection, for men in prison have to focus their attention on definite things much more than do men outside. The warden's grasp of his prison must be firm, and he must have the power of individuality which will make it easy for the men to respond to that grasp.

"But I do not think it is wise to call a system which insures, as a primary requisite, that at all times the warden shall be in absolute control of his men, either personally or through guards, the only system of benevolent despotism. It may seem to be such a system, but every prison, under any system, is despotic. And in speaking of the new penology the word 'despot' and its derivatives is not a good one to use. The warden needs to be supreme, not only for the purposes of discipline,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from New York Herald
Orlando F. Lewis
General Secretary of New York State Prison Association

but because the men need something to tie to, something to look up to. In this respect they are not unlike men outside prison. Whole peoples are led to look up to certain men. Joffre and Hindenburg are of such type; Roosevelt is also, and so was Kitchener.

"The advantages of the honor system are obvious. It develops self-respect among the prisoners, helps them mentally and physically, insures better discipline in the institution, and widens the possibility of the prisoner becoming what it should be, a training place for men regarded as criminals.

"The Mutual Welfare League, established by Thomas Mott Osborne after he served a term for investigation purposes in Auburn State Prison, was considered by Dr. Lewis to be a step beyond the honor system, since it added to the benefits accruing from that system, a spirit of community cooperation among the prisoners which to a certain extent remained with them after their release. The league was a system of self-government which went further than any other prison administrative system toward placing the prisoner entirely on his own responsibility. Its real guards were the men themselves.

At first, this system, Dr. Lewis thought, had tended to over-emphasize its spectacular features, such as its camps. But now he believed the emphasis had shifted to the vocational activities of the leagues, and this promised well for the permanency of the system. This was an example that the self-government system enabled the men to create privileges for themselves, whereas under the honor system the men were recipients of privileges from the warden in return for the promise not to make trouble, and not to run away. The one government was from without, the other from within.

Dr. Lewis believed firmly that prisons were developing into a marked likeness to universities. The prison of the future, in his opinion, must be a training school to fit men for worthy lives after they have served their sentences. The prison had been a guard-house for human liabilities long enough. The old-time prison authorities could not save the so-called soul of the prisoner by excessive cruelties. Those cruelties had gradually given place to humane treatment. Changes for the better were still taking place. The honor system and the self-government system were leading on to the time when an offender against the law would find in prison his salvation against further offense against that law when he should be turned out of prison, and he should be released at the ultimate end of a retributive sentence, but when he should have proved that he had developed into a human asset to society.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Preparations are already being made in some constituencies for the next election. The British Workers League is planning to run several candidates and has chosen Mr. J. F. Green, who was for many years treasurer of the Social Democratic Federation, as prospective National Labor candidate to oppose Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. The North Carnarvonshire Liberals at Bangor have decided to invite the Prime Minister to stand for their constituency at the next general election, since his present seat, Carnarvon Boroughs, will be deprived of a member by the Representation of the People Bill. Col. Sir Robert Hermon-Thomas, of Wyfold Court, Henley-on-Thames, has been elected unopposed to fill the vacancy that has occurred in South Oxfordshire. And in South Belfast Mr. W. A. Lindsay has been recommended as Unionist candidate in succession to the late Solicitor-General for Ireland. Meetings have already been held in East Clare in support of the rival standing for that vacant seat; Mr. Edward de Valera being chosen as the Sinn Fein and Mr. Patrick Lynch, K. C., as the Nationalist candidate.

NEWS SOURCES AND PUBLICATION

German Bureaus in Copenhagen
and Stockholm Supply News
From "Neutral" Sources Giving
Only Dark Side of Russia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Public opinion and the morale of the people behind the line, as well as of the soldiers in the front trenches, are important factors in this great conflict. As the writer has often emphasized in his articles for The Christian Science Monitor, the Germans have made every effort to shake our confidence in Russia and in the Russian Revolution. Now, of course, we no longer have to read in our newspapers the long cables from Berlin, devoted exclusively to the discussion of the internal situation in Russia, and claiming to give the real facts. Von Wiegand, Hales and Bennets are no longer in Berlin to send these dispatches, but the German press-bureaus in Copenhagen and Stockholm, operating as before, but now working at top speed, supply the news from "neutral" sources. In both of these capitals there are the strongly pro-German organs, which also give many items on Russia, for Denmark and Sweden, and Norway also, have their pro-German newspapers, just as America had only a few months ago. These papers, for example, gave only summaries, and short at that, of President Wilson's Flag Day speech. With the same bias they emphasize the dark side of the situation in Russia, and make no mention of the constructive work that is going on.

The Swedish newspapers claimed to be the interpreters of the Russian Revolution to the whole world. For Sweden, right at the door of Russia, could learn just what was going on, and report it to the world. Thus the whole truth would come out, despite the Russian censorship. There was, however, a slip: that spoiled the plan; for the revolution in Russia practically abolished censorship, at least for political facts. But a censorship was established in the offices of the pro-German newspapers in Stockholm; all encouraging facts were carefully suppressed and any disorder, however slight, was reported with headlines in large type, very much as was done by many American newspapers. But then the Swedes explained to the outside world that all Russians had to pass through Sweden as they came out of Russia, and that Sweden therefore had this very exclusive source of Russian news. Correspondents were sent to the frontier station of Haparanda, where they could get the news without delay and speed it to the world. Thus it was from Haparanda, I believe, that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, was three times reported to have been killed.

It was not only from travelers that Sweden could get the news. Many Russians were staying in Stockholm, where they could interpret the news that came from Russia along the usual channels. Quite a large Russian colony had sprung up in the Swedish capital, composed of prominent Russians who moved much in Swedish society, and were very eager to tell about the revolution in Russia, the day of the moment for all the world. But who were these Russians? Were they the men who were working to bring Russia through the great crisis of her history? Why were they living in Stockholm? Why were they not in Russia working for the country? With the exception of the correspondents sent to represent Russian newspapers at the Socialist Congress, and a few Russian business men, this colony of Russians reminded one of the Emigrés of the time of the French Revolution.

I do not question for a moment the sincerity of these Russians. The names of some of them are known to me. They represent the landed aristocracy of Russia. Their interests have been severely injured, perhaps irreparably, by the revolution. The day of the large landed estate in Russia is past, on economic if on no other grounds. Russia is simply passing through a stage in her economic development which has already been reached in some countries, and which is coming in others. But the interpretation of the revolution given by these men cannot be accepted, especially by a democratic American. We understood the Russian Revolution because it was a democratic movement.

The man in the street does not read the quotations on the stock exchange, but he frequently notes the rates of exchange, particularly when he lives in an exporting country. And he reads into the rate of exchange the situation in the given country. Yesterday I was disturbed when I got 100 rubles for \$25, even though I lost by having to change first into Swedish kronen. Rubles were higher than that in America three weeks ago, but then, of course, the Government had just put a large sum at the disposal of the Russian Government. We know that bankers help to make the exchange, not of course, in any illegitimate way. Swedish bankers, by the very organization of the Swedish foreign trade policy, are more interested in German marks. These had gone down also, but Germany was owing much to Sweden, while during these last months Russia has not been getting much from or even through Sweden. The writer does not draw any conclusion, but he was obliged to note while in Sweden that the trade relations between Sweden and Russia were not much discussed. He did not hear, as we have been hearing in

America since the revolution, of the great trade opportunities that the new Russia would offer. But already established trade relations always have the stronger support, and very naturally tend to determine the orientation of sympathies.

The war has shown how important it is for one country to know about another country if it wishes to have close relations with it, relations either of a political or of a purely commercial character. We must be very careful to scrutinize the source of the information that comes to us about a country in which we have become vitally interested. We wish to know about Russia from Russians, and from Russians that are working for the reconstruction of their country, and when we hear about Russia from others, be they Swedes or English or what not, we want to know this fact. We want also to understand, if we can, the relations between Russia and the source of information, if we are going to use the indirect information to form a judgment. Better, after all, to get the news direct from Russians in Russia or in America, or from our own people in Russia.

ITALY'S FOUR NEW CABINET MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Gen. Alfredo D'Alloio, the new Italian Minister for Arms and Munitions, has a long record of military service in connection with the artillery. He was made Commander of the Military Order of Savoy on the occasion of the recent national festival of the statute, when a fine tribute was paid to his energy and devotion as Undersecretary for Arms and Munitions. The beginning of the war found Italy very ill-supplied with munitions and war material, and the rapid and effective way in which the shortage was made good was in no small degree owing to his enterprise and initiative. The new Minister for War, General Giardini, served at the Ministry of War for several years in the days when he was a captain, and is thoroughly well acquainted with all the details of its administration. He is well known as a brave and capable soldier, and has had considerable experience of active service. He took part in the African campaigns of 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1893, and the Italo-Turkish campaigns of 1911-1912.

The new Minister for the Navy, Rear Admiral Arturo Triangi, who is a Florentine, has the reputation of being a fine sailor and an excellent administrator. During the war with Libya he was president of the Commission of Embarkation at Naples and was in charge of all the arrangements for dispatching troops and supplies to the expeditionary force. During the present war Rear Admiral Triangi has held posts of the highest importance.

Senator Ricardo Bianchi, the new Minister of Transport, has had a distinguished career and much experience as an engineer. One of his first big undertakings as an engineer was the installation of hydraulic machinery in the Ferrarese basin. Later on he passed two years in England attached to a great railway works. On his return to Italy he became inspector of railways and won such a reputation for technical excellence and administrative capacity that he was called to organize the Sicilian railway system, which he succeeded in bringing up to the level of the continental railways. He was made Director-General of the State railways in 1905 and had marked success in that position. At the beginning of this year Senator Bianchi was called upon to undertake the duties of Coal Commissioner, and a month later he was nominated Senator.

MEXICO TO BE ASKED TO CURB GERMANISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Activities of German propagandists in Mexico and their harmful bearing upon the United States participation in the war are to be referred to the Mexican Government by Ambassador Fletcher upon his arrival at Mexico City. It is understood here. An effort will be made to have the Mexican Government take steps to expel from the country those behind such activities.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor there are more disquieting reports from the provinces, especially Barcelona. The Government restrictions are not likely to be taken quietly, and the press being now forbidden even to refer to Spain's position in regard to the war, feels that its case is unprecedented. It is likely that the dissenting wing of the Liberal Party, which is an interventionist to the point of Germanophilism, will elect Señor García Prieto, its leader, in close concert with Señor Villanueva and Señor Alba. These have always been jealous of the Romanones leadership, and the so-called split is no new thing. The Count de Romanones himself is now in close association with his friends, including Señor Calbeton, just returned from the Vatican ambassadorship and a fervent interventionist. A considerable rapprochement between the Romanones group and the united Left may be looked for, especially if the latter will modify their revolutionary attitude and concentrate solely on intervention in the war on the side of the Allies. This would, perhaps, put the Count at the head of the most virile and conscientious party in Spain. What is certain is that the García Prieto separation only liberates the Count, and his activities and influence are likely to be far more felt in the near future.

PRESS IS GIVEN NEW WAR RULES

Detailed Advice on Secrecy Regarding Movements of Troops and Vessels Is Sent Out by United States Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee of Public Information has promulgated a new list of press regulations making material changes in the voluntary censorship rules under which American newspapers have been operating.

Following is the committee's statement: "The desires of the Government, with respect to the concealment from the enemy of military policies, plans and movements are set forth in the following specific request. They go to the press of the United States directly from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and represent the thought and advice of their technical advisers.

"For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of: "1.—Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops. Such information is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous and should be scrupulously avoided. "2.—Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad. "3.—Information tending to disclose the names of line officers in expeditionary forces and references to individual units of these forces. Only names of staff officers are permissible. "4.—Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad. "5.—Information that would disclose the location of American units of the eventual or actual position of the American forces at the front. "6.—Information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces near seaports from which inference might be drawn of an intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself. "7.—Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports or any portion of an expeditionary force, combatant or non-combatant, until announcement is authorized by the Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy. "8.—Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports or information of the port from which they sailed. "9.—Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating or hinting at the port at which the ship arrived. "10.—Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant. "11.—Information of the locality, number or identity of warships belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany. Papers published in ports should with especial care refrain from giving information to enemy agents in regard to ships stationed or calling at such ports. Because dangerous news is known locally, it does not follow that it can be safely published. Non-publication of dangerous news obliges the enemy to rely on spies actually in the

localities concerned, thus adding difficulties and delay in its transmission.

"12.—Information of the identities of American merchant ships defending themselves against submarines, and the identities of their captains, their gun crews and crews. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that this information be withheld from publication. Editors will appreciate the importance of cooperating to withhold from the enemy such information as might expose the officers and men of merchant ships to the danger of cruel and outrageous reprisal.

"13.—Information of the coast defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

"14.—Information of the aircraft and mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

"15.—Information of the aircraft and apparatuses used at government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority.

"16.—Information of all Government experiments in war material.

"17.—Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

"18.—Information as to the number, size, character or location of ships of the Navy or of the merchant marine, ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission.

"19.—Information as to drydocks and to all classes of work, repairs, alterations or construction performed in connection therewith.

"20.—Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

"21.—Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material. Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

"Repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding or the lack of positive information. Pains have been taken to make this restatement of necessary secrets so complete and explicit as to leave no room for honest ignorance or dishonest evasion. Neither do the requests go forth with any time limit. Their application covers the period of war. At no point do they touch opinion or criticism, being concerned entirely with the protection of the lives of America's defenders and the success of military plans.

"These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the war-making branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers, who have given unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

"The Committee on Public Information.

"GEORGE CREEL, Chairman."

POTATOES CHEAPER AS STRIKE ENDS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The movement of freight into and through Chicago, impeded by the strike of switchmen, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was resumed on a normal basis on Monday with the settlement of the strike.

Potatoes dropped from \$3.75 and \$4.50 a barrel to \$3 and \$4 in carload lots as a result of the settlement of the strike.

By the terms of the settlement the men returned at once without prejudice or loss of seniority.

CORPORATIONS' TAX INCREASED

Two Per Cent Added by Senate Committee in War Revenue Bill—New Surtaxes on Incomes of \$15,000 or More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee agreed today to increase the corporation income tax in the war revenue bill to 6 per cent by adding another 2 per cent to the tax already contemplated. It is estimated that this will raise about \$160,000,000 new revenue.

New surtaxes on incomes of \$15,000 or more, agreed to today, are to raise between \$25,000,000 and \$26,000,000. An increase of \$1 a gallon in the tax of distilled spirits and an increase of 50 cents a barrel on beer also was agreed upon. The Jones amendment proposing a 15 per cent tax on undistributed surpluses of corporations is to be taken up by a sub-committee.

On Monday the committee considered the broad details of the ways and means for raising the new revenues. Following are certain changes that Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, believes may be adopted:

Imposition of most of the tax increases on corporations and individuals having incomes of \$20,000 or more.

Material modification of the Jones amendment, which in its present form levies 15 per cent upon corporations' undistributed surplus.

No increase of the normal income tax rate on individuals, but an increase probably to 6 per cent of that on corporations.

Additional taxes on intoxicating beverages, including whiskey, beer and wines.

Increase of some of the consumption taxes imposed in the bill on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa and possibly addition of a few new consumption taxes.

B'NAI B'RITH ORDER TO ASSIST IN WAR

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, presided over by President Adolf Kraus of Chicago, plans were made to assist soldiers and their dependent families. A committee of fifteen will be appointed by the president of the order to mature plans for carrying on the work through subcommittees in each district. Such sums out of the treasury as are not already otherwise appropriated will be available as a nucleus of a fund to be raised for relief activities.

It was further resolved that the order use its best endeavors to aid the Government in its efforts for food conservation and for that purpose a committee was appointed with Jacob Singer of Philadelphia as chairman.

DRAFT AFFECTS TRAINING CAMP

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A telegram received from Washington says: "Men must submit themselves to the draft. If they are accepted for military service no doubt arrangements can be made with the adjutant-general to have their training undisturbed and to let them be commissioned if they qualify, and if they do not qualify for commissions to let them enter the service as drafted privates."

BACK EAST

In the Adirondack Mountains, among the Thousand Islands or at any of the numerous New England or Atlantic Coast resorts there are accommodations and recreations suitable for all.

Tickets on sale daily to Sept. 30th

LOW Round Trip FARES

to all of these delightful places including

Boston and New York

Stop-over Privileges at Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Montreal, Springfield, and other points of interest.

Circle Tours Sixty day circuit tours may also be arranged to New York and Boston, including lake and river routes, and more extended circuit tours, partly by ocean, including meals and berths on ocean steamers, at reduced summer fares.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

Apply to your local ticket agent or the nearest Michigan Central representative for descriptive booklet and any desired assistance in arranging your trip, or address Michigan Central Travel Bureau, La Salle Street Station, Chicago, or Grand Central Terminal, New York.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

SIR HERBERT TREE:
HIS TRUE SELF

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Much has been written of Sir Herbert Tree as a friend, as an actor, or as an ideal maker of after-dinner speeches. But the writer of this little tribute feels sure that it is not in any of these aspects that his true identity will be found. Much of his real self was intentionally concealed behind bon mots, brilliant interviews, charged with spontaneous wit and philosophy, designed to tickle popular fancy. Yet when we come to consider further, it will be found that even these were but outward signs of a higher part he had set himself to play to the best of his abilities. After the day of Irving, Sir Herbert Tree never lost sight of the fact that he was regarded as head of the English stage. And this knowledge not only made him act accordingly, but engendered a nobility of consciousness of his responsibilities which found general expression in his writings, but more particularly in his writings.

Tree might have been a very rich man and lived a life of ease had not the idea possessed him that he must always be advancing the cause of his art. His Majesty's Theater always kept open door to any production that would in its director's opinion be a credit to the versatility and resource of the English stage. Hence one lavish or novel piece followed another regardless of failure or success, and though these terms in a "Royal" mind were synonymous—signifying nothing. He is reported to have said that he never read an adverse criticism, and though this was taken to imply that he only read those favorable to him, it would have been just like him to mean that no criticism could be adverse.

His love for Shakespeare was merely his love for the ideal, and lest the playgoing public should lose its taste for good, he gave it Shakespeare regularly and frequently. "The sum of a man's greatness," he says in "Thoughts and After-Thoughts," "should be measured, not by his destructive activity, but by the constructive good he does in the world. Has not the highest morality been defined as that which brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number? And happiness depends not on wealth: it is rather a condition of mind. A child will be happy with a rag doll."

Dealing so constantly with the superficialities of the stage presentation of life and things, it is remarkable that Sir Herbert Tree should have been so concerned with the deeper questions of truth. And strange to say it is just the few remarks on the subject, in his book above quoted, which have always been passed over as irrelevant to his calling or insincere. "As in our time," he writes, "science has progressed with giant strides—I mean the science appertaining to tangible things—so I believe we are on the threshold of a spiritual science, the premonitory vibrations are felt all over the world. . . . we hear its tiny tapplings at the earth's crust. . . . it is the upspringing of a new social creed; it is the call of a new religion. . . . Is it not possible that the gentle tapping may find an echo in the hearts of the people who will arise in the might of a new-born religion and will knock at the gates of the world's conscience singing in unison the hymn of humanity, when there shall be one flag, one language and one religion, when the people shall be generated by the dreamers, the poets, the philosophers, the seers and singers, the artists of the world."

The following was written before the war and is therefore born of conviction and not circumstances. "A general disarmament is the ideal," he writes, "toward which humanity is striving all over the world. But pride and prejudice and greed are still mighty forces and it is only by the spread of the higher education that the spiritual development of mankind can be insured by the adoption of Christ's doctrines. . . . As Shakespeare is the most modern of writers, so is Christ the most modern of Reformers, indeed he is a little in advance of our time: his principles are still taboo, and if uttered by a modern statesman would be denounced as 'bad form.'"

What Sir Herbert Tree has actually accomplished theatrically all the world now knows from the thousands of articles already published, dealing with his activities and personality, but the side of his character set out here may not be so familiar and can only endear him more to the playgoing public of the world.

NEW YORK THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It would be surprising were it not familiar, to watch the people crowding into the theaters on the nights when thousands more are seeking a refreshing breeze in anything from a high-priced automobile to a place in the park. The few attractions which have held on through the summer have found plenty of support, not particularly from the New Yorker himself, but from his cousin or more frequently some one who doesn't know him at all, but who is in the big city for a week or so and simply must go to the theater. So it happens that whereas the real New Yorker stays away from the theater until the time returns when he can breathe freely in it, the playgoer alien to Broadway is eager to step indoors without even being drafted by the cut-rate ticket man. The impression which the summer visitor forms of New York theaters is not always favorable, unless that visitor is not particular as to his amusements. But it is not fair to assume that there should be much depth to summer shows. Summer is not the time, perhaps, to dream of the gods with Dunsany, or to smart under the crackling thought of Shaw, if the dreaming and the smarting must be done and endured indoors. Warm

nights are rather conducive to the laughter which roars out brazenly when Mr. Hitchcock shoves his loosely-trousered knee against Leon Errol's long-suffering face in a desperate attempt to shape that face to an approximation of human form, so that the photograph to be taken may validate Errol's passport all through Scandinavia. Some one, of course, may aspire to sit these nights through the awful experiences of Oswald and his mother as Ibsen records them. But most of us prefer to hear Frances White's lisping songs, or to see the ex-conviict cart peaches in "Turn to the Right," or to wonder where the knife is in "The Thirteenth Chair," or to watch the regeneration of the youth in "The Man Who Came Back." That summer entertainment must be light enough to be shunned at other times as approaching the banal may be a belief, but it is a deeply rooted one.

Not all of it approaches that point. For instance, there is Mr. Hitchcock. Who shall say that he does not inject a deal of truth into his genial criticism of a certain so-called evangelist? The show business, as Mr. Hitchcock says, is all a matter of "bunking" the public, and there are P. T. Barnums as well as on the stage. But the public wants to know when it is being humbugged; such knowledge makes the process so much more entertaining. It would be interesting to know just how much of the success of "Hitchy-Koo" is directly attributable to its manager's frank statement of his showman's platform. That statement is the climax of the intimacy established by Mr. Hitchcock between himself and his audience, and there is just enough appearance of sincerity about it to "carry it over strong." An audience likes, too, to see players enjoying themselves. Carefree methods are half of Frances White's success. And a little new material now and then should be much more the rule than it is now. Many comedians sing the same songs week in and week out. Either they are too lazy to run in a new, topical verse now and then, or they can't do it without calling in a writer who will demand pay for it. There aren't many Gilberts these days, but at least an attempt to freshen up old stuff may be made with impunity. Mr. Hitchcock does this with his familiar song, "All Dressed Up and No Place to Go." We find from the new lines that the war began because the Kaiser was in that predicament.

When Stuart Walker brings Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" to New York the coming season it will be interesting to see what the dramatist has done with the fiction material. William Baxter is an exceedingly well dramatized personage already. Mr. Tarkington's remarkable technique saw to that. A little thought will prove that the chief hold of this youth on the memory consists in the pictures which his creator painted on every page of his history. These stories are highly visualized, the picture of progressive action is constantly before the reader, and each situation is like a scene in a play. The playwright should not have had much trouble, and Gregory Kelley ought to be exactly the man to play Baxter.

The exterior of the Greenwich Village Theater is practically completed and workmen have begun to fashion the interior. Completion of the house is expected early in September. At least three theaters will open next week, the Bijou with an A. H. Woods production, "Mary's Aunt," the Booth with Edward Peple's "Friend Martha," and another with "The Inner Man." Abraham Schomer's drama for Wilton Lackaye. The following week will bring out "Business Before Pleasure," the new Abe and Mawruss piece, at the Eltinge, "The Lasso," by Victor Mages, at the Lyceum, Jane Cowi at the Harris in "Daybreak," by herself and Jane Murfin, and "Here Comes the Bride," with George Parsons. The Century Theater will open Sept. 24.

Minnie Maddern Fiske, under Klaw & Erlanger management, will appear in November in "The Belle," a comedy of the South by Catharine Chisholm Cushing. Madison Corey and Harrison Grey Fiske will produce Henri Lavedan's play, "Servir," a domestic piece hinging on patriotism and pacifism. "A Night at an Inn" will be used as a curtain raiser. Arthur Hopkins has taken over the house being completed by the Shuberts on Forty-fifth Street, next to the Booth.

Theater managers and musicians have reached a compromise by which the latter will be granted an increase of about 10 per cent, on this scale: Musical comedy, \$33; dramatic \$26; Winter Garden, \$35.25; Hippodrome, \$39.75, vaudeville, \$35. Vaudeville orchestras are to be employed a maximum of 6½ hours at two shows daily and are to receive overtime pay, and vaudeville managers will not reduce the size of their orchestras.

STORAGE OF WHEAT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Huge silos for the storage of wheat will probably be erected in each of the four wheat states of the Commonwealth as a result of the recommendation of the new wheat storage commission appointed at the end of May. The two great problems which Australia has been facing have been, in the words of Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, when speaking at the conference of premiers of the wheat-producing states: "First the securing of additional freight by every possible means, putting existing freight to the very best use, but the more expeditious loading, discharging and dispatching of vessels; and, secondly, the provision for preserving in good order and condition such products as could not be marketed owing to want of

"MRS. POMEROY'S REPUTATION"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Mrs. Pomeroy's Reputation," three-act play by Messrs. Horace Annesley Vachell and Thomas Cobb, performed at the Queen's Theater, London, evening of July 4, 1917. The cast: Sir Granville Pomeroy, Bart., P. C., M. P., C. M. Lowne; Vincent Dampier, Frank Esmond; Maurice Randall, Edward Bonfield; Tony Pomeroy, Roy Lennox; Dr. Bateman, Clifford Hetherley; Meadows, Grahame Herington; Lettice (Granville's wife), Lettice Fairfax; Dowager Lady Pomeroy, Kate Phillips; Georgina, Violet Vanbrugh; Elizabeth, Lois Heatherley; Mrs. Meadows, Constance Groves; Mrs. Marsh, Gwynne Herbert.

LONDON, England—At the Queen's Theater on July 4 London gave a hearty welcome to Miss Violet Vanbrugh on her return to its stage after a prolonged absence in the provinces, and certainly as regards her particular powers of comedy no better medium could have been selected than the above lively piece. The sinister character of the title was, happily, not borne out by subsequent proceedings. There was nothing of the St. James' drama about it as one expected, and there were even times when it threatened to merge into pure farce. But this last danger was due more to certain provincialisms of the minor characters than to any encouragement given by the authors. By provincialisms nothing derogatory is meant to the stage or public "outside the radius," but merely that unnecessary emphasis of manner or speech used apparently lest one should miss the point or fail to laugh when one is meant to laugh. Even Miss Vanbrugh lent a strength to her voice which, in this smallish theater, sounded needlessly harsh in consequence. But time will tone these edges down, and the player will doubtless find the opportunity in a long run.

As has been said, it was a Violet Vanbrugh return night, and to make the fact doubly sure the audience applauded the actress on her entrance for several minutes. One is accustomed to first-nighters paying favorites in advance for benefits expected, but on this occasion there is no doubt the recipient subsequently "delivered the goods." In contrast to the so-called "natural" style of acting on the part of many of our younger leading ladies, which too often covers inexperience, the art of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, like that of her sister Irene, is a splendid study in stage technique. She is never at a loss for the right look, tone, or action and as one watched her playing the merry widow of the piece one instinctively recalled her original portrayal (the revival in 1913 was not so spontaneous) of Clara Forster, the evil genius of "A Woman in the Case," and could but admire her subtle distinction between the gay woman whose heart was "rotten" and the one whose heart was sound.

Mrs. Georgina Pomeroy's reputation hung mainly on the prejudiced opinion of her husband's family. True, she flirted and froveled, played cards with the smart set, ran into debt, bought the most expensive things on the mere whim without the least prospect of paying for them, and did many other inconsequent things which a lone woman should not do if she does not want to be talked about. But Mrs. Pomeroy did not care what people said about her. She did mind, however, what might be said about Lettice, her brother-in-law's wife. Not so much on account of its social effect, but how it could be taken by Lettice's husband, Sir Granville Pomeroy, Bart., P. C., M. P. He being a prig of the most sanctimonious and intolerant

type, and chief upholder of the integrity of the Pomeroyes in all campaigns against the lively young widow, it was not likely that he would view with indulgence any peccadilloes on the part of his fluff-minded little wife who had tumbled into the Thames during an innocent outing with Dampier, the man Georgina herself was in love with.

To save the foolish little woman from a public scandal, and, worse, a private moral castigation, Georgina, who is summoned by wire to bring dry clothes, assumes, just in time, the role of the victim of the accident and receives a gratuitous insult from Granville, who appears suddenly on the scene, for her pains. After being found in such compromising circumstances, Mrs. Pomeroy could not expect otherwise than that her brother-in-law should advise his mother to stop the very inadequate allowance granted her, and matters are made worse when, on coming to announce this cheerful decision, the sour-hearted man learns that £100 of that allowance is being paid yearly to keep a child at a poor woman's house. Suspicion and family pride redouble at Georgina's embarrassment on the discovery, but both get a bad fall when she proves that the child was her husband's before she married him, the mother having been abandoned in a particularly heartless manner. This dual evidence of Georgina's good nature, and of a secret dirt in the Pomeroy armor, melts old Lady Pomeroy toward her much-maligned daughter-in-law, and the other daughter-in-law having confessed her mild indiscretion, Granville's false family rectitude has no ground left to stand on.

The story, of course, is not very original, and one at once sees in the denouement and the figure of Granville a clean "lift" from Pinero's play "His House in Order"; this impression gaining color the other night from the fact that Mr. C. M. Lowne, the Granville, played a similar role in both plays and played them splendidly. But it is easily seen that there are here situations full of possibilities for the central figure, and these Miss Vanbrugh utilized to the full, with the success already stated, culminating, be it added, with a speech from the stage. The other people merely fed the principal character with opportunities. There was the lover, Dampier, to be repelled as often as encouraged, the banker, to be recklessly accepted as a way out, only to be rejected when he turns squeamish at the "discovery," the little son to be mothered, Granville to be derided, Lettice to be protected from her silly self, and others to keep the pot of characterization boiling merrily to the end—not forgetting the butler, who has an excellent plan of making a doctor come quickly by telling him if he does not come at once the patient will be well before he gets there.

FARM VALUES INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ABERDEEN, Scotland—The figures given in a recent farm valuation at Craibstone afford a remarkable example of the extent to which farm values have increased owing to war conditions. The valuation which was carried out by three of the college governors showed a total of £2130 18s. 6d. as against £1808 14s. 6d. last year.

—one may choose for the entire home—piece by piece—or by room assortments in their entirety, and find the best possible furniture investment in every case.

Almost our entire furniture stocks are new. They bear a pricing which must of necessity change upon any remaining assortments after this August Furniture Sale.

THE JONES STORE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Are Equipped To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only
Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete repair without additional charge.

THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY
"For the Sterner Sex Exclusively"
2004-2006 BROADWAY
Home Phone 9015-9016 Main
Bell Phone 3011 Grand

AINES FARM DAIRY.
Consumers' League White List. Sweet Butter a Specialty. Cottage Cheese, Butter-milk fresh every day.
On Gilliam Rd. at Thirty-first, Kansas City, Mo.
B. Ph. 551-111, D. Ph. 829

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fire-side." Terms.
1228-30 Grand Avenue KANSAS CITY, MO.

FRANK A. UDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
1001 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Tel. M3770

NORMAN L. THOMANHAUSER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
208 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A Complete New Showing
of Summer's Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Separate Skirts and Millinery

LONDON THEATERS
By The Christian Science Monitor theater correspondent
LONDON, England—First-nights grow fewer and farther between as the summer holidays draw near. The genius of the London stage has packed his trunks for a well-earned vacation, and he will be wanted to look in on only one or two more new productions before he can go off with a clear conscience till the end of August. After that, he will be very busy with the usual crop of autumn plays, and if all the present plans materialize there is a fine time coming for theatergoers. This does not mean that there will be nothing doing in theater-land during the summer months. Just the reverse, there will be fewer signs of holidays in the play-bills than perhaps at any similar period, since the war started. Visitors to the metropolis will be able to call for any kind of stage-fare and get it—at least as things stand at present—and not of only one color and texture, but of various shades of the same material. A few months ago, only the frivolous seemed acceptable; but there seems now a growing demand for the serious as witnessed by the success of Ibsen and Brieux.

Nor do the holidays mean that London will be wholly without novelties all these weeks. On the contrary, although the summer holiday is considered an off-time for critics, the stage takes an occasional delight in showing its independence, and acting—as it should always act—as though it were a separate activity and wholly unconcerned with the doing of Fleet Street or fashionable society. We shall therefore probably see several new pieces staged during the coming weeks of which so far there has been no forecast. But we have already had two definite promises for the near future. The first of these is a matter of some importance, namely, the production at the Strand on Thursday, July 12, of Roy Horniman's dramatization of Elinor Glyn's well-known novel, "Three Weeks." Special steps are being taken to reproduce as nearly as possible the atmosphere of the book, by means of scenery, lighting effects and color scheme. This last will be intrusted to the artist, Mr. Alfred Wolmark, whose recent exhibition of pictures at the Grafton Galleries caused considerable interest. Switzerland, Venice and Greece will be represented in paint and canvas, though, if one remembers rightly, the Queen's villa in the book was situated on the Bosphorus. It is interesting to recall that a "private view" of a stage version of Elinor Glyn's novel was given nearly ten years ago at the Adelphi, with the author herself in the chief part, a public performance having been forbidden by the censor.

Nor do the holidays mean that London will be wholly without novelties all these weeks. On the contrary, although the summer holiday is considered an off-time for critics, the stage takes an occasional delight in showing its independence, and acting—as it should always act—as though it were a separate activity and wholly unconcerned with the doing of Fleet Street or fashionable society. We shall therefore probably see several new pieces staged during the coming weeks of which so far there has been no forecast. But we have already had two definite promises for the near future. The first of these is a matter of some importance, namely, the production at the Strand on Thursday, July 12, of Roy Horniman's dramatization of Elinor Glyn's well-known novel, "Three Weeks." Special steps are being taken to reproduce as nearly as possible the atmosphere of the book, by means of scenery, lighting effects and color scheme. This last will be intrusted to the artist, Mr. Alfred Wolmark, whose recent exhibition of pictures at the Grafton Galleries caused considerable interest. Switzerland, Venice and Greece will be represented in paint and canvas, though, if one remembers rightly, the Queen's villa in the book was situated on the Bosphorus. It is interesting to recall that a "private view" of a stage version of Elinor Glyn's novel was given nearly ten years ago at the Adelphi, with the author herself in the chief part, a public performance having been forbidden by the censor.

Klines
1112-14 Walnut, then to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY
The First Touch of Fall in New Millinery Modes
Purple seems to be the color of the moment with navy and black as staple colors. "Paprika," a new name for mahogany, is very smart for wear with sand colored suits.

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties Greatest Values
Ladies' and Children's Shoes
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Silver Laundry Company
Established 21 Years
Silver Service is Satisfactory
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS AND COATS FURNISHED
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Telephone: Home, 2508 Main; Bell, 710 Main

Eureka Garment Cleaners
W. O. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
3442-44 Broadway Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Parcel Post Orders Given Prompt Attention

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
227 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SAMUEL MURRAY
1017 Grand Ave., FLORESTA, Kansas City, Mo.
MILLER & SAYRE
Insurance and Real Estate Loans
507-9 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Ph. M. 1001

Here—In Our August Sale of Furniture

Klines
KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS DETROIT

Fashion Authorities Predict a Vogue of the "Dress" for Fall Costumes

and in our collections of the new dress modes we are already showing many new models of Autumn style tendencies.

Berkson Bros.
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

A Complete New Showing
of Summer's Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Separate Skirts and Millinery

LONDON THEATERS

By The Christian Science Monitor theater correspondent

LONDON, England—First-nights grow fewer and farther between as the summer holidays draw near. The genius of the London stage has packed his trunks for a well-earned vacation, and he will be wanted to look in on only one or two more new productions before he can go off with a clear conscience till the end of August. After that, he will be very busy with the usual crop of autumn plays, and if all the present plans materialize there is a fine time coming for theatergoers. This does not mean that there will be nothing doing in theater-land during the summer months. Just the reverse, there will be fewer signs of holidays in the play-bills than perhaps at any similar period, since the war started. Visitors to the metropolis will be able to call for any kind of stage-fare and get it—at least as things stand at present—and not of only one color and texture, but of various shades of the same material. A few months ago, only the frivolous seemed acceptable; but there seems now a growing demand for the serious as witnessed by the success of Ibsen and Brieux.

Nor do the holidays mean that London will be wholly without novelties all these weeks. On the contrary, although the summer holiday is considered an off-time for critics, the stage takes an occasional delight in showing its independence, and acting—as it should always act—as though it were a separate activity and wholly unconcerned with the doing of Fleet Street or fashionable society. We shall therefore probably see several new pieces staged during the coming weeks of which so far there has been no forecast. But we have already had two definite promises for the near future. The first of these is a matter of some importance, namely, the production at the Strand on Thursday, July 12, of Roy Horniman's dramatization of Elinor Glyn's well-known novel, "Three Weeks." Special steps are being taken to reproduce as nearly as possible the atmosphere of the book, by means of scenery, lighting effects and color scheme. This last will be intrusted to the artist, Mr. Alfred Wolmark, whose recent exhibition of pictures at the Grafton Galleries caused considerable interest. Switzerland, Venice and Greece will be represented in paint and canvas, though, if one remembers rightly, the Queen's villa in the book was situated on the Bosphorus. It is interesting to recall that a "private view" of a stage version of Elinor Glyn's novel was given nearly ten years ago at the Adelphi, with the author herself in the chief part, a public performance having been forbidden by the censor.

Klines
1112-14 Walnut, then to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

The First Touch of Fall in New Millinery Modes

Purple seems to be the color of the moment with navy and black as staple colors. "Paprika," a new name for mahogany, is very smart for wear with sand colored suits.

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties Greatest Values
Ladies' and Children's Shoes
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Silver Laundry Company
Established 21 Years
Silver Service is Satisfactory
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS AND COATS FURNISHED
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
Telephone: Home, 2508 Main; Bell, 710 Main

Eureka Garment Cleaners
W. O. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
3442-44 Broadway Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Parcel Post Orders Given Prompt Attention

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
227 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SAMUEL MURRAY
1017 Grand Ave., FLORESTA, Kansas City, Mo.
MILLER & SAYRE
Insurance and Real Estate Loans
507-9 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Ph. M. 1001

Here—In Our August Sale of Furniture

Klines
KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS DETROIT

Fashion Authorities Predict a Vogue of the "Dress" for Fall Costumes

and in our collections of the new dress modes we are already showing many new models of Autumn style tendencies.

Berkson Bros.
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

A Complete New Showing
of Summer's Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Separate Skirts and Millinery

But we live in more so-called enlightened times, though these have only just begun, and consequently "Ghosts" and "Damaged Goods" are trading merrily. Still while one welcomes this freedom for the English stage as an education, and an introduction to many important phases of dramatic expression, we sincerely hope that every banned play or novel will not be dragged into the glare of the footlights—not from any sense of moral danger, but from concern for the truth and brightness of our theaters. For after all, such plays as a rule concentrate so doggedly on the point to be scored that they ring more or less artificial, and become without any middle state, either a treat or an ordeal, according to the intellectual attitude of the onlooker.

The other fixture for the month is for July 25, at the Duke of Yorks, when J. H. Darnley's three-act "up the river" farcical comedy entitled "What a Catch" is to be given.

The only novelty at present down for August is "Carmanetta," which is pencilled at the Prince of Wales for Aug. 15. It is sub-billed an operatic cameo, written by André Barde and C. S. Carpenter, composed by Emil Lassally, Fink & Derewski (both Herman), and to be played amongst others by Miss Marie Blanche and Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry.

By a remarkable coincidence quite a batch of the older dramatists are coming on the active lists again in the autumn. They are writers of world-wide fame, and influence on the modern school, namely, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Mr. R. C. Carton, and Mr. Haddon Chambers. All are marked for plays early in September. Mr. Jones' play is, however, the only one with a fixed date, namely, Sept. 4. Its title, "The Pacificists," has a topical and ominous sound, but it is more than likely we

shall find the warfare therein indicated as confined to the narrow limits of some social circle such as the author loves to invade and poke fun at. The fact that Miss Ella Jeffreys is cast for the principal lady confirms this impression, and makes one look forward to some rare moments.

Sir Arthur Pinero's "next" is not strictly a novelty. It is, in fact, a musical version of his comedy, "The Magistrate," produced as long ago as 1885 at the Court. The author's collaborator is Mr. Fred Thompson, while Mr. Robert Courtneidge and Mr. Alfred Butt have entered into joint arrangement for its production, which will take place at the Adelphi. It is, however, an open secret that Sir Arthur is engaged on a brand new comedy—for no fixed time or destination. Most good work is done like this.

Will Mr. R. C. Carton give us another "Lord and Lady Algy" in his new play to be given by Mr. Percy Hutchinson "at a West-End theater"? Anyway we are told it is of the same genre, which sounds promising. Mr. Hutchinson will share "leads" with Miss Compton. The play is "pre-war," like those other novelties already mentioned, and has been described as a panorama of a phase of London life just before the war.

As to the last of our brilliant quartet of dramatists, all that at present is known of Mr. Haddon Chambers' "latest" is that it is a three-act comedy written for Mr. Charles Hawtrey for the autumn and that Miss Renée Kelly will be his leading lady.

Sir George Alexander has acquired the English rights of Bernstein's latest play, "L'Elevation," which a French writer declared was "the first real tragedy that the war has inspired." Do we want these inspirations just now, Sir George?

Exclusiveness
is characteristic of our Third Floor Apparel Section. It lies in the lines of the suits, the folds of a frock or the flare of a coat.

Materials, carefully selected and Workmanship expressive of perfect tailoring, aid in making each suit, coat or frock distinctive.

The new Fall models are arriving each day and the Third Floor Suitroom is visited daily by women, eager to see and to buy the new things.

Third Floor
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

FROCKS OF GREY GEORGETTE and TAFFETA

are the mode of the moment; no materials are more graceful—no shade more cool and refined; these combined qualities give them an unusual popularity. Our showing is large and moderately priced.

COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY
A Friendly Bank
2% on Checking Accounts
3% on Savings Accounts
10th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORGET ABC 123
FIREPROOF
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LEAVE IT TO LYLE
WHEN YOU INSURE
LYLE A. STEPHENSON
THE INSURER
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Munday's Hand Laundry
612-14 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.
"We Ask 22 Opportunity to Serve"
Bell Ph. Grand 553 Home Ph. Main 4533

Uniforms and Equipment for Home Guards
Send for Military Catalog
Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY

Myron Green CAFETERIAS
I am proud of my business—serving tasty home-cooked things for hungry men and women at fair prices.
First Floor, 1118 Walnut.
Second Floor, 1225 Main.
Fourth Floor, 1018 Grand.
KANSAS CITY

FIREMEN'S ONE DAY IN THREE

Councilman Ford Brings Long-Discussed Scheme Up in Committee—Executive Vote Due on Monday

Before the committee on ordinances of the Boston City Council, Francis J. W. Ford, chairman, the ordinance proposing to grant the firemen of Boston one day off in every three, came up next Monday for decisive action. Councilman Ford, late yesterday afternoon, announced that he intended to call a meeting this week to vote on the firemen's ordinance which has been before the city council for nearly two years now. Impression at City Hall last night was that the committee on ordinances is likely to vote favorably on the proposition.

In case the ordinance is favored in committee it will come before the council next Monday and be insured of passage, for the ordinance committee is composed of the nine members of the council. Passed by the committee and then the council, the ordinance would go before Mayor Curley. There are those who say that the Mayor might veto the ordinance as amended by the one day off in three feature, on the ground that present conditions in the city and country as well as the municipal treasury are not favorable to such a radical departure and one so expensive to the city.

Should the committee vote for the one day off in three amendment to the ordinance and thus put the responsibility up to the Mayor it will favor of practical politics and will be regarded as such by the community. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has time and again demanded the defeat of this measure on the ground that it is economically extremely unwise and that it is subversive of discipline and good organization in the Fire Department.

One year ago Messrs. Storow, Hagan, Collins, Coleman and Kenny voted against the one day off in three proposition on the ground that the council could not act legally on the measure. Councilmen Ballantyne, Attridge and McDonald voted for the ordinance. This year there are Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, McDonald and Watson to count upon as four sure votes for the firemen. Councilmen Ford and Wellington are new members and are not committed to any previous vote or decision on legality so they are unhampered by precedent. Councilmen Collins, Hagan and Storow are on record regarding the legality of council to act in this matter.

At the last meeting of the City Council, July 23, Thomas D. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, argued the case for the firemen of Boston while Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke in opposition.

Several public hearings have been held in City Hall by the committee on ordinances and the Russell Club, the Boston firemen's particular organization, had counsel appear for it and conduct the side of the proponents of the proposition at every public gathering. Chairman Fay appeared for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and conducted the opposition.

Chairman Fay recalled in his argument the statement of Commissioner Grady that the one day off in three scheme will cost \$172,750 additional the first year of operation, and \$268,000 when the new men are all on their regular or full salary ratings.

OFFICIAL QUERY ON VAST POWER PLANT BOND ISSUE

Massachusetts Gas and Electric Commissioner Explains Minority Report

Two of the three members of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Commission, Morris Schaft and Alonzo H. Weed, have approved an issue of securities to the value of \$7,000,000 by the New England Power Company. The third member of the commission, Solomon Lewenberg, objects strongly to the issue, on the ground that such a grant reduces State regulation "almost to the vanishing point."

The petition of the company, the largest hydro-electric organization in the State, sought authority to issue \$2,000,000 in common stock, the same amount in preferred stock, and \$3,000,000 in bonds. The money, according to the petitioners, is to be used in the construction of a large dam, power house and reservoir. The dam, as planned, will be built at Readsboro, and will be about 200 feet high.

After pointing out that the New England power system has assets of \$25,000,000, and asserting that a company with such powerful resources should pledge its own credit, Mr. Lewenberg says:

"The New England Power Company requests the approval of an issue of securities of the par value of \$7,000,000 and, as it appears in the majority opinion, it has expended the sum of \$96,000. The balance, about \$6,900,000, is its own estimate of what its intended improvement will cost.

"If the petitioner had proceeded with the work to a reasonable degree consistent with the amount of the projected improvements, it would have the right to expect the board to approve securities for the amount of expenditures fairly made.

"The system, of which the petitioner is a part, owns a construction company and it appeared at the hearing on the petition that the work will be done by

this construction company, only in the event of the system being unable to get bids from the contractors lower than what the system's construction company would do the work for.

"It is not conducive to low competitive bidding to have it generally known that the system's construction company in all likelihood will do the work. The methods employed are such as would be reasonably expected to lead to extravagance in the prosecution of the work.

"The majority of the board approves the request of the most powerful hydro-electric company in the State for the issuing of a large amount of securities on a mere estimate of what its intended construction will cost. In my opinion, so far as this petition is concerned, the amount of regulation is reduced to a minimum, almost to the vanishing point."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. R. Clynes, M. P., the newly appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller, is secretary of the Lancashire District Gasworkers and General Laborers Union, and chairman of the Executive Council. He is one of the closest reasoners in the Labor Party, and possesses the ability of presenting an argument with great lucidity. During the last three years, he has never wavered in his belief that the Labor Party should throw all its weight into helping to win the war. The post Mr. Clynes has recently accepted is no easy one, but his orderly and strong reasoning powers should be of the greatest service in framing and setting forth the measures of the Food Department. Mr. Clynes has represented North-East Manchester as Labor member since 1906.

Reginald De Koven, who is leading in organization of a national committee to discuss plans for a national conservatory of music, is a popular composer of operas and songs, with a creditable record as a critic and conductor. American born, he was educated at Oxford University, and then went to the Continent for training in music, which he got at Stuttgart, Florence, Paris and Vienna. Returning to the United States he entered journalism as a musical critic, while making his first attempts as a composer. His attainments as a musician and also as a thinker, and a commentator on theories and ideas of his art, have won for him election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In his present project he has the backing of men like Horatio Parker of Yale and George W. Chadwick of Boston, prominent as teachers of music in flourishing educational institutions; and also the indorsement of many artist performers. The reason for pushing the plan now, is that an aroused national consciousness is bound to develop with the war, some of which might well take the national conservatory form.

Clyde Augustus Dunlavy, president-elect of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, is now president of the University of Wyoming, and has been since 1912. For the four years previous he was president of the University of Montana. He made his reputation as an educator and as a thinker on problems of education and social science when he was teaching history at Leland Stanford Jr. University, from 1897 to 1903. Prior to that he had taught history at Radcliffe and at Harvard in Cambridge, Mass. He is a Cornell A. B., and a Harvard A. M. and Ph. D. Oregon is his native State, and he is fast becoming one of the large figures in the educational world in the Far West. His best work as a historian he has done in his exhaustive study of the fight for freedom of the press in Massachusetts. His civic and professional interests are wide, as is shown by his membership in academic, historical, educational and patriotic organizations.

Robert W. Speer, Mayor of Denver, Colo., who is to be the city's agent in existing police power and seizing four coal mines near the city for public uses, is a veteran resident of the community, having settled there in 1877. He has in turn been postmaster, president of the Fire and Police Board, president of the Board of Public Works, and Mayor from 1904 to 1912, and now for a second term after an interval spent in private life. Mayor Speer has traveled in Europe, with the special mission of studying methods of municipal administration there. He has taken part in several of the conventions of the National Municipal League, and is looked upon throughout the country as a city official who knows both the political strategy and nomination and election demands, and the technical knowledge of administration based on comparative study of municipal policies at home and abroad. It is quite natural for him to act positively and with dispatch in meeting the city's fuel problem.

NEW YORK MILK ADVANCE PROTESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John J. Dillon, New York State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, has gone to Washington, D. C., to protest to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, against the continued advance in the price of milk here. The price has gone up from 9 to over 12½ cents a quart in less than a year. The latest announced advance will become effective Aug. 1.

NATURAL GAS EXPERIMENT—Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Pawhuska will try the experiment of a municipal plant to furnish natural gas to its citizens. The Secretary of the Interior has recently approved a lease on 20,000 acres of Osage Indian land to be developed for gas by the municipality. Domestic and manufacturing customers will be furnished gas at a rate that will barely meet the cost of production.

CITY REFORM PROGRESS NOTED

National Short Ballot Organization Reports Results From Recent Legislative Acts in Various States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the midst of war the country has not altogether forgotten the issue of sound city government, reports the National Short Ballot Organization. The enabling acts passed by the legislatures this year have begun to yield results and charter committees are at work.

Attention is called to the situation Dayton faces in November, when three members of the present administration will be up for reelection. Though supposed to oust partisan politics, which the organization says it has accomplished, the Dayton charter has not extinguished the desire on the part of some of the party politicians to take a hand in city affairs. The Democrats have indorsed three candidates to succeed Mayor George W. Shroyer, J. M. Switzer, and A. I. Mendenhall. On the other hand, the present commissioners have been indorsed by a powerful nonpartisan committee, representative of various civic and neighborhood organizations.

The organization points out, also, that New York has lost its optional city government law. This was put on the statute books two years ago and was very soon adopted by the cities of Newburgh, Niagara Falls, and Watertown. Then an action was brought from holding the election for commissioners on the ground that the measure was unconstitutional in delegating legislative power to a local governing body. The Supreme Court rendered an adverse decision, which the Court of Appeals sustained. This does not affect Niagara Falls or Newburgh, since both of those cities have taken the precaution to secure special charters from the Legislature. Watertown, however, must be stricken from the list of commission-manager cities, and the adoption of the plan by other cities in the State is impeded. Each city will have to deal single-handed with the Legislature.

Bridgeport, Conn., votes on Aug. 11 on a new charter framed by a local commission under special authority of the Legislature. Bellefontaine, O., and Xenia, O., vote on the plan Aug. 14.

New city managers are going into office. In Eldorado, Kan., it is Bert C. Wells, until recently city engineer of Wichita, though formerly a resident of Butler County, in which Eldorado is located.

Wheeling has chosen George O. Nagle. He is a local man, and president of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association. Previously he was connected with Chicago street railways in the capacity of superintendent, and with the firm of Stone & Webster of Boston as a railway expert.

East Cleveland, O., is planning to elect a city manager very soon. A vacancy now exists in the office of city manager of Portsmouth, Va., from which T. B. Shertzer has been removed.

Popular movements are on in several cities. Norfolk, Va., on June 19, elected a commission instructed to produce a charter specifying the commission-manager. In Petersburg, Va., the local bureau of Governmental Research under the direction of L. Roy Hodges, is conducting a campaign to secure petitions for an election. The Kalamazoo, Mich., people have officially approved the commission-manager system and a commission is at work on an appropriate charter.

Waco, Tex., has a city manager committee of 50 with a city charter in preparation which it proposes to submit to the city commission with a view to having it brought to a popular vote. A mass meeting in Athens, Ga., approved the commission-manager form on June 21. The Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act permitting the boroughs of that State to adopt the plan.

In Hazleton, Pa., a city now organized under the regular commission form, prominent men are taking a hand in the coming primaries and election so as to get out candidates for the council who will agree to give their services gratis and turn over their salaries to a man who will have entire charge of the executive affairs.

BOSTON'S JULY PORT STATISTICS

Statistics issued today show 62 steamers, 21 schooners, one tug, and one barge, a total of 85 vessels arriving at Boston from overseas ports, Canada, and the tropics, during the month of July, of which 49 were British, 22 American, 12 Norwegian, one Danish, and one Cuban. Last year's figures show 100 steamers, 26 schooners, one ship and one tug, a total of 128 arrivals, of which 73 were British, 33 American, 10 Norwegian, four Danish, four Belgian, one Swedish, one Russian, one Japanese, and one Uruguayan.

Transatlantic passenger traffic in July ending today was about one-third what it was in July, 1916. The figures show 7 saloon, 35 cabin, 403 steerage, passengers, 13 stowaways and 194 hostlers arriving here during this month, a total of 652. In July, 1916, the figures show 49 saloon, 255 cabin, 1302 steerage, passengers, nine stowaways and 430 hostlers, a total of 2045, arriving at this port.

SWEDISH MAIL PARCEL HELD UP

A lot of shoeboxes consigned to Sweden, but believed to be intended for Germany, has been held up at the Boston post office under orders from Washington. The consigner has declined to take the shipment back.

BRITISH INQUIRY INTO WORKING OF ARMY SERVICE ACT

General Geddes Gives Committee Outline of History of Recruiting Since Opening of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Military Service Act held its first meeting in public in accordance with the express desire of General Geddes, who was the first witness to be heard.

General Geddes gave an outline of the history of recruiting since the beginning of the war. He said that in August, 1914, the recruiting machinery had a tremendous strain put upon it. It was only supposed to have a capacity of recruiting 50,000 men a year. In September, 1914, alone it had handled 10 times that number of men. He could not speak too highly of the admirable work done by the old quartermasters and sergeants and former sergeant-majors who dealt with the reception of the men. In the spring of 1915 the first change was introduced into the machine, when it was asked to discriminate between the men who were to be taken. In August, 1915, the Registration Act was passed which formed the basis of the military register. But it had proved very difficult to keep the register up-to-date, and during the latter months of 1915, it had become further and further out of date. Lord Derby's scheme had only increased the difficulty. Men attested in London who were registered as far away as Aberdeen and Inverness, and not only did they attend in London, but in five or six other different places as well, receiving 2s. 9d. for each attestation. Hundreds of men had the same name. There were so many William Smiths that the only way they could be distinguished was by their address, which made the keeping of the register even more difficult.

At the time of the passing of the Military Service Act, General Geddes continued, there were approximately 1,000,000 errors in the military register, and there was no plan by which to put them right. The act had been founded on the mistaken assumption that the military register was complete. At the outbreak of the war no precautions were taken against trickery. Men who had been rejected as unfit sold the papers they had obtained marked "rejected" at an average price of £15 to £20. They had proofs that medical cards were forged, and that a regular industry sprang up for the printing of false classification cards.

At the end of 1915, Sir William Robertson returned from France to take control. He had to create a machine of some sort to deal with the situation, and had at the same time to maintain the flow of men to the army. By August, 1916, a practical plan had been evolved, and by issuing calling-up notices to all men they got each man to come forward and tell the authorities about himself. The difficulty with which the committee was confronted, was shown by the fact that at one time the shortage of units in the field overseas ran into six figures. On Aug. 21, 1916, they had a plan on which to work and no fewer than 6,000,000 entries on the books had since been verified. He said entries and not men. They had never been able to touch the million men who held rejection forms.

The war office intended shortly to form a special department for the discriminating work. Deputy directors of recruiting had been appointed, whose areas corresponded with the employment bureau areas. As a result of getting registration up to date the authorities were now in a position to take the steps which they had wanted to take in 1916, and it was hoped that at the end of the year they would be able to say that the machine was absolutely right and sound.

General Geddes then went on to speak of the special branch that had been formed at headquarters for carrying out the arrangements of the medical boards. Colonel Galloway, senior physician to the Charing-Cross Hospital, was in charge of the branch, and from the time of his appointment last December he had traveled about the country inspecting the medical board arrangements. The standard which the boards now kept was much more uniform and less liable to criticism. Very few men were getting into the Army who were unsuited for the work to which they had been allotted. There was work, said General Geddes, for men who required no very high physical qualifications. He would even go so far as to say that there was no man who was able to make his living in civil life who could not find some employment in the Army. Greater coordination was required in distributing details. It sometimes happened that departments were issuing different orders, due to some misapprehension of instructions from the War Office, and on one occasion a department was actually recruiting men whom another department were exempting. There was a good deal of public misapprehension as to the scope of their powers to fill gaps caused by casualties, but these were fully defined in the act. There had been organized opposition to reexamination. In some cases the men were not liable under the terms of the Review of Exceptions Act itself or under the promise made in the House by the Undersecretary for War. It was true, that men discharged with the silver badge had been notified, but they had only to say that they were ineligible and the matter dropped. As soon as the act was announced there had been a panic amongst people who had review orders, and there was a great rush. A notice was sent to the medical board to exercise special care as to the number dealt with. The total number of men who must be dealt with under the act was about a million, and during a period of six weeks something like 420,000 had been examined.

SOLDIERS' PAY CALLED PITTANCE

Conrad W. Crooker, Lawyer, Urges Labor Union to Demand Increase for Army—Hints at Low Wage Menace

A letter calling the attention of the Boston Central Labor Union to the fact that it is proposed to pay men drafted into the United States Army not more than \$1.50 a day, has been sent to Edward F. McGrady, president of the union, by Conrad W. Crooker, a Boston lawyer. Mr. Crooker calls this amount "a miserable pittance" and asserts that there is danger to organized labor "in a large body of underpaid and illpaid soldiery." Organized labor, he says, should demand more pay for the men drafted. The letter is as follows:

"I wish to call the attention of the Boston Central Labor Union to a situation in which, it seems to me, organized labor must fight for protection from the insidious attack which is being made upon the standard of wages and hours of labor which organized labor has established after years of heartbreaking struggle.

"This country has embarked in a world war for the proclaimed purpose of establishing democracy throughout the world and of destroying autocracy from the world.

"But at the very beginning of that war it is proposed to pay the workmen who are drafted to fight the battles of this colossal conflict not more than \$1.50 a day for a day's work of 24 hours.

"A dollar and a half a day for a day of 24 hours in the trenches is pay that even the lower class of unskilled labor would refuse to accept, but the workingman when he becomes a soldier against his will, is not a free workman. If he strikes he will be shot at sunrise.

"War, of course, requires long hours of labor under the most dangerous conditions; war requires that if men will not willingly engage in war employment they must be forced to work at that occupation; war requires that the man who objects to the orders of his boss should be shot; all these conditions appear to be inseparable from the prosecution of war.

"But war does not require, and when waged by the richest country in the world should not require, that the soldier workingman who are forced to fight the battle of democracy, be paid the miserable pittance of a dollar and a half a day.

"Organized labor has fought for years against the demoralizing effect upon manhood of little pay and long hours of labor and organized labor should fight with all its power for just and proper pay for war workingmen.

"Organized labor should realize the danger, to all the principles for which it stands, that lurks in this proposition to arm millions of men and force them to accept a dollar and a half a day as a wage for the most hazardous and laborious occupation which is known outside of the occupations which are forced upon the slave.

"This danger to organized labor lies not in a large body of trained soldiery but in a large body of underpaid and illpaid soldiery.

"For, when millions of men have been trained to arms and to the acceptance without a protest of wages of \$1.50 a day for 24 hours, it is more probable that they will be willing to back up attempts to force lower wages and longer hours upon organized free workmen who may be receiving three, four and five dollars a day for eight hours.

"Let organized free labor act instantly and demand of this Government that the soldiers who are to fight for democracy upon the stricken fields of France, yes, and probably upon the snow-cold wastes of Russia, be paid wages somewhere near right for the work they have to do and the dangers they have to meet.

"In closing let me assure you that in thus pointing out the danger which it seems to me now threatens organized labor, I am not proposing a contest in which I am unwilling to engage myself, for in a fight to secure adequate pay for our soldier workers I will do all that it is possible for me to do."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN IRISH CAPITAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Three times within a week recently large numbers of workmen in Dublin have assembled at the Mansion House to demand employment. They have marched in an orderly way, carrying posters.

"We want work and cannot get it," "Dublin men need not apply at the labor exchange," "We want work not charity" and such mottoes. The Lord Mayor received them and about a dozen men told him they had been refused work at the labor exchange, one of them adding that he had been told that it was west of Ireland men who were wanted. It has been reported that some 2000 men from the west of Ireland have gone to England for the day harvest in the usual way, but when Dublin men applied for the same kind of work, it was said that the English employers wished for men from the country.

The Lord Mayor explained that he had had an interview with the Chief Secretary on their behalf, who said he was not aware of any boycott of Dublin men in England, and that local provision of work should be discussed with the Undersecretary and the president of the local Government Board.

On the third occasion, about 1500 men marched to the Mansion House

to ask for the result of the Lord Mayor's endeavors. He said he could tell them that the ministers of labor and of munitions had been approached to make sure that the Dublin men should not be at a disadvantage compared with men from other parts of Ireland. Arrangements had been made with the directors of national service in Ireland to send about 200 men to the new railway works at Athy, and he hoped that in about two days arrangements would be completed for properly housing and feeding them there. If these measures did not supply sufficient employment, the Local Government Board would consult with the two Dublin boards of guardians so as to provide temporary means of relief under the act of 1898. Following the Lord Mayor's advice a committee of four, representing the laborers, stone-cutters and carpenters, was formed to confer with him from day to day.

Continuing his address to the assembled men, he said they had gained a great point, as the authorities now recognized that there was unemployment in Dublin, and if there had been any boycott of Dublin men it had been removed, and they had assured him that they were willing to work anywhere in the three kingdoms, although they would prefer to stay in Ireland. Owing to their action in coming to the Mansion House, they had focused public attention on their demands and by their orderly conduct they would have the sympathy of every fair-minded citizen.

The North and South Dublin Guardians have both announced that they have decided to inform the Local Government Board that as the lack of employment which exists in Dublin, is largely due to the Government, they do not consider it the duty of the ratepayers to give charity to men who are willing to work.

It has been pointed out in the press that this is an opportunity for the National Service Bureau on both sides of the water to prove their efficiency.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAUSE IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It appears that at the time when the result of the debate in the House of Commons on the enfranchisement of women became known in London, a delegation of the League for Women's Suffrage in Paris called on the commission for universal suffrage to demand for French women integral political rights. The Journal, which is always hospitable to the cause of women's rights, obtained an expression of opinion from several of its foremost exponents as to the present situation in France. Mmes. Marguerite Durand and Maria Verone, who headed the delegation, were emphatic in their affirmation that what they demand is integral political rights for women. They have deserved to have them owing to the heavy social and economic burdens which they have borne during the war. History has always shown, added Mme. Durand, that in all long drawn out wars women have been able to take the place of men. But what they have achieved in this way has never been of any good to them, because they had no civil rights. In the France of tomorrow, which will continue to need us, she said, it is necessary for the good of all that this should no longer be the case. Mme. Verone, though just as enthusiastic as her colleague, appeared a little more skeptical as to the immediate results of their demands. The Universal Suffrage Commission, she said, does not appear to be very much inclined to consider a modification of the electoral organization during the war. It would be advisable for Parliament to discuss the question, not because we doubt of success, but because it would interest public opinion and awaken it to the importance of the reform for the future of the country. Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the prominent Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, is more moderate in her immediate demands. She would be content for the present with municipal rights, provided that these rights were not docked of the senatorial delegate privilege; a restriction which has been imposed by the Universal Suffrage Commission in its report on the question. We should, of course, be delighted, said Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, if we were given more than we ask for, but we limit our ambitions, because we believe that it may be wise to proceed by easy stages. But Mme. de Witt Schlumberger is just as insistent as Mme. Verone and Mme. Durand on the fact that women must take their share in the work of reconstruction which will follow on the war. Women will be called to that task, she said, just as they have been called upon to collaborate in the works of war. It would, therefore, seem to an impartial observer that the sooner Parliament considers the question and gives French women a direct voice in administrative matters the better.

COMMISSIONS NOT DENIED ABLE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Strong protests have been lodged with War Department officials by citizens who have been training for weeks at various army officers' camps, and who learned that they will be denied commissions. Secretary Baker says that commissions are not being denied to any man able to meet all qualifications as the Secretary understands the procedure.

INDICTED FOR LIQUOR SALES TO SOLDIERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine men, saloon keepers or bartenders, have been indicted by the Federal grand jury here for selling liquor to soldiers and sailors, and two men were indicted for illegally wearing army uniforms.

ANOTHER DRAFT CALL IN AUGUST

Attorney-General Gregory Indagates Plan to Register All Who Escaped Registration—Must Obey the Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second class of 755,700 men registered under the draft will be called up for examination early in August. With examination of the first quota of 1,374,000 progressing rapidly, the provost marshal-general's office today announced that seven days after the first called are examined the second quota would be posted for examination. The second class, which will number 110 per cent of the 687,000 men needed to fill the regular Army and militia and the national Army of 500,000 will be combed for men to replace those exempted in the first group.

The Government finds that many men of the age between 21 and 30 deliberately avoided the registration of their names, and it is the purpose of the Department of Justice to apprehend each one and mete out to him full punishment under the law. All United States attorneys were instructed to that effect in a general order issued on Monday by the Attorney-General.

MR. OSBORNE WILL TRY TO SAVE SAILORS

AUBURN, N. Y.—Thomas Mott Osborne, newly appointed commander of the United States Naval Penitentiary at Portsmouth, N. H., will endeavor to "save good sailors" for the Navy, he declared before leaving for Portsmouth on Monday to take up his new duties. "As a result of my study of the prison last year," Mr. Osborne said, "I found that many fine young men who had a certain amount of training needed to be repaired instead of being thrown upon the scrap heap. It will be my endeavor to organize a system that will prepare men to return to the Navy as fully equipped as possible for service."

GIFT TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The House of Assembly has passed the gift of £1,000,000 from South Africa to the Imperial Government by 53 votes to 13. Mr. Patrick Duncan, in replying to Nationalist arguments in favor of neutrality, urged the Nationalists to grasp the significance of the world situation and to realize that this was a war which divided humanity on the question of ideals. He said that even if South Africa were not part of the Empire she would not be neutral today. Standing as she did on the great sea highway, it was folly to think that South Africa could be neutral. Her fate would be decided on the European battlefields. Mr. Duncan brought his speech to a close with an eloquent appeal for a real South African nation undivided by the quarrels of the past.

THE HUDSON PIANO STORE
THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years.
It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.
Hudson Piano Store
The J. L. Hudson Co.
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

"PIANOLA" Player-Piano
—the only Player-Piano having those vitally important expression-control features—the THEMISTOCLES and the METROSTYLE. Grand and upright models.
Other instruments in exchange. Convenient payments. Sold in Michigan only by
Grinnell Bros.
24 STORES. HEADQUARTERS
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

HUGH CONNOLLY
Diamonds, Watches and Rich Jewelry
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts.
Main 2150. DETROIT, MICH.

Hickey's
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Company
FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUM, PICTURES, FRAMES
119-121 Grand Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

"BUILD FOR THE AGES"
WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES
We have the best of all kinds of Largest Stock
Insist on Their Use
United Fuel & Supply Co., City 3508, Detroit
PROSSER'S—French Dress, Cleaners, Hat, Coat, Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed made shades, Gowns, gloves, portieres, Cleaning dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 364-366 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Grand 4500.

Groceries, Meats, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TELEPHONE GRAY
151-153 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.
Grand 2, 4, 8, etc. 6

P. E. BLAND PAINTING CO.
10 Larned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.
COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD
We have Detroit
United Fuel & Supply Co., City 3508, Detroit
WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors, JAMES E. BAKER & BROS., 288-7 East Warren St., DETROIT

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR ISSUES LEAD STOCKS

New York Market Generally Strong, but Changes Are Small as Rule—West End Preferred Weak on the Local Board

General strength characterized the early New York stock market today, with the motor issues prominent. Willys-Overland advanced slightly more than a point, and Maxwell and General Motors similar amounts. Studebaker moved up a large fraction.

The Boston stock market at first today was inactive and generally steady. West End Railway preferred was an exception. It sold nearly two points below its previous closing figure.

New York market had a fairly substantial rise late in the first half hour. Reflecting the expectation of a record-breaking quarterly earnings report, United States Steel mounted up to 12 1/2%, a new high for this movement, and a gain of 1/2% over Monday's closing price. It eased off fractionally before midday.

The motor stock continued a dominating influence throughout the forenoon. Willys-Overland, after opening up 1/2% at 32 1/2, advanced nearly 2 points further. Studebaker opened up 1/4% at 54 1/2 and advanced 1 1/2 further before midday. General Motors was up 1/4% at the opening at 113 1/4, advanced to 115 1/2 and sold off more than a point.

Other strong spots included Allis-Chalmers, American Sugar, American Beet Sugar and the copper stocks. There were small price variations in the early afternoon. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales 521,200 shares, \$2,601,000 bonds.

WAR INSURANCE ON SHIPPING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increase in insurance rates of United States War Risk Bureau is nothing more than underwriting adjustment and provision against future losses. It is not an indication of any inner knowledge of increased sinkings or anticipation of greater submarine activity.

The Government bureau is carrying more than 75 per cent of war risk insurance on shipping of the United States. Normally this would be divided among a number of insurance companies, with reinsurance arrangements with London, Lisbon, Spain, Italy and other countries. Ship values are now as high as \$300 a deadweight ton, which on a 9000-ton steamer would mean a \$2,700,000 risk. Cargo values in value, but frequently a ship leaving New York will carry more than \$3,000,000 of merchandise. Multiplying these values by hundreds of ships leaving every port of the United States weekly gives a vague estimate of gigantic obligations of the bureau.

The Government has paid several heavy losses, and to keep up ratio of premiums to losses an increase from 5 per cent was to be expected. New York underwriters are not surprised. Compared with new rate of 6 1/2 per cent to the Mediterranean is New York rate of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Havre is quoted in open market at 12 per cent. At these rates underwriters say they are "just breaking even."

New York underwriters say they are kept well posted on losses through various sources. British Government rate has not been changed, and is now 5 guineas per £100 (about 5 1/2 per cent) for all voyages. An increase is not expected in New York underwriting rates.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	24.12	24.20	24.00	24.00
Oct	24.00	24.22	24.00	24.02
Aug	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Dec	23.85	24.00	23.75	23.75
Jan	23.85	24.00	23.75	23.75
March	24.00	24.10	23.84	23.84

Spots, 23.05, up 45 points.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots quiet, prices unchanged. Sales 7000 bales; receipts 7000 bales, no American. Middlings 19.05d. Prices for futures fixed. Open, July-August, 17.70; October-November, 16.65; January-February, 15.60, March-April, 15.82.

At 1:45 p. m. fair, American middlings 19.75d.; good middlings 19.35d.; middlings 19.05d.; low middlings 18.60d.; good ordinary 17.65d.; ordinary 17.15d.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwest winds.

For New England: Fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 86.10 a. m. 92
12 noon 95

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	86	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	84	New York	84
Chicago	82	Philadelphia	86
Cincinnati	80	Pittsburgh	80
Denver	80	Portland, Me.	80
Des Moines	82	Portland, Ore.	80
Jacksonville	80	San Francisco	80
Kansas City	80	St. Louis	80
Nantucket	80	Washington	84

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:35 High water, 8:25 a. m., 8:46 p. m.
Length of day, 14:30 Moon sets, 1:15 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67
Allis-Chalm.	29	30	29	29 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pr.	83	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Ag Chem	92	92	92	92
Am B Sugar	92 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	91
Am Can	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
Am H & L	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	61	61 1/2	61	61
Am Ice Sec	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Ice Sec pf.	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Am Int Corp	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Linseed	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
Am Loco	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Smelt'g	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Sugar	121	123 1/2	121	121 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Steel Fy	9	9	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Zinc	25	25	25	25
Am Zinc pf.	60	60	60	60
Anacosta	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Asa & Real	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
*Atchison	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Gulf	106 1/2	106 1/2	105	106 1/2
At Gulf pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Bald Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Balt & Ohio	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
B & O pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel	131	132	132	132
Beth Steel B	127 1/2	127 1/2	126	126
BFGoodrich	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cal Petrol	19	19	19	19
Cal Petrol pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Can Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	161	161
Ct Leather	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Cer de Pas	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chan Motor	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chl R & Pacets	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl R & Pacets pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chl R & Pacets pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Chl R & West	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
C & G West pf.	33	33	33	33
Chle Cop	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Chino Cop	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Col Fuel	51	51	50	50
Corn Prod	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cruc Steel	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Cub Am Sug	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Cuban C Sug	39	40 1/2	39	39 1/2
Del & Lac	212 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Elkhorn	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Elkhorn pf.	44	44	44	44
Erie	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie pf.	37	37	37	37
F M & S	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
F M & S pf.	53	54 1/2	53	54 1/2
Fisher Body	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Gas W & W	41	41	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Electric	153 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Gen Motors	113 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Granby Min	82	82	82	82
Gt Nor pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Green Can	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
Gulf States	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	119
Int Ag Corp	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Con Cor	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Inspiration	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Mer Mar	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Imer Mar pf.	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
In Paper	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Kan City So	22	22	22	22
Kelley Tires	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kenne Cop	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Lack Steel	93	93 1/2	91 1/2	92
Lee & T Ct.	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Lehigh Val.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Louis & N.	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Max Motor	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Maxwell 1 pf.	62	62	62	62
Maxwell 2 pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Met Petrol	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Midvale St	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
MSP & SSM	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Mo & K T	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Mo Pacific	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	55	55	55	55
Mon Power	89	89	89	89
Nat Acme	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Condu	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nat Enamel	45	45	43 1/2	44
Nat Lead	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	56
Nat Lead pf.	109	109	109	109
Nevada Con	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY Central	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
NY Dock	18	18	18	18
NOT & M	32	32	32	32
N & W	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Nor Pac	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
O Cities Gas	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
*Ohio Fuel	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
O & W	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Owens Bot M	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pan Am & T pf	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Penna	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Phila Co	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Pierce-Arrow	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
P & W	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
P & W pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Pitts Coal	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Pressed St	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Ray Con	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Reading	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Repub I & S	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91
Rep I & S pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Royal Dutch	64	64	64	64
Rumely	14	14	14	14
Rumely pf.	28	28	28	28
Ry Steel	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Savage Arms	101 1/2	101 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Saxon Motor	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
*S-Robuck	167	167	167	167
Seaboard A L	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

Shat Ari..... 24 24 24 24
*Sinclair Oil..... 41 1/4 42 1/4 41 1/4 42
Sloss Shef..... 53 1/2 54 1/2 53 1/2 54
So Pacific..... 93 1/2 94 1/2 93 1/2 94
*So P R S..... 175 175 175 175
So Ry..... 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2
St L & S F..... 17 17 16 1/2 17
Studebaker..... 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2
Superior Steel..... 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2
Tenn Cop ctf..... 18 1/2 18 1/2 17 1/2 18
Texas Co..... 187 187 186 1/2 186 1/2
Texas Co rts..... 19 20 19 20
Third Ave..... 19 19 19 1/2 19 1/2
Union Pac..... 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2
United Fruit..... 134 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2
US C I P..... 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
US Rubber..... 61 61 60 1/2 60 1/2
US R & R..... 57 1/2 58 57 1/2 58
US S & R pf..... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
US Steel..... 124 1/2 124 1/2 123 1/2 123 1/2
US Steel pf..... 119 119 119 119
Utah Copper..... 104 104 104 104
Utah So..... 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
V I C & C..... 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2
Va Ry & P..... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2
Wabash..... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Westinghouse..... 48 1/2 49 1/2 48 1/2 49
W & L E..... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
White Motor..... 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
Willya-Over..... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2
W-O pf..... 96 1/2 97 96 1/2 96 1/2
Wilson Co..... 68 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2 68

*Ex-dividend.

ONTARIO POWER COMPANY SALE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Transfer of Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls to Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario will be effected Aug. 1 at Toronto, where the commission will elect directors to succeed President John J. Albright of Buffalo and his associates.

The commission bought the stock and will keep the company in its old form as a corporation, merely electing a new directorate. The sale was effected some weeks ago. The transfer consummated it.

For the company the Hydro-Electric Power Commission paid \$23,000,000, taking over the entire issue of stocks and bonds. Stock was bought by the commission at \$80, payment being in 4 per cent gold debentures guaranteed by province of Ontario. Stockholders, however, were required to take over \$3,004,700 of stock of Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, which stock was held by Ontario Power Company.

Niagara, Lockport & Ontario is the transmission line on American side of the frontier. In this adjustment each holder of 100 shares of Ontario Power stock is required to deposit \$2020.42, for which he receives 13.55 shares of first preferred of Niagara, Lockport & Ontario, 9872 shares of second preferred and 6325 shares of common. Fractional lots were adjusted at following prices: First preferred at par; second preferred at \$55 a share; common at \$14.618 a share.

It was announced that a syndicate had been formed to purchase from stockholders their shares in Niagara, Lockport & Ontario if they desired to dispose of them at the adjustment figure for fractional lots.

LONDON STOCK MARKET FIRM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Favorable news from western front. Markets firm at close.

RAILWAY POINTS

The private car Palm Beach was attached to the Boston & Maine's Montreal express from North Station at 12:30 o'clock this noon for the convenience of Larz Anderson and party, en route to Contocook, N. H.

The Adams Express Company received at South Station over the Pennsylvania-New Haven today a special passenger train consigned to the Boston market.

The Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven inaugurated today through milk car service between Randolph, Vt., and Bird Street, Dorchester, for C. Brigham & Co.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SHOE MARKET
MUCH MIXED

Spring Trade Outlook Depends
on Extent of Stocks of Retailer
—Ability of Consumers to
Buy Is Favorable Factor

Specialty reported for The Christian
Science Monitor

Scarcity is there a season in the shoe markets when buyers have been so preplexed as to what course to adopt in regard to the spring business, as is the case today. This condition seems to pervade them all and the desire to get reliable information is common even among those who have heretofore been competent to judge the future and follow their conclusions, irrespective of what the majority might have considered the safest course.

Interviews with some of the larger merchants show that the spring business hinges upon one principal feature. They were unanimous in regard to the fact that retailers bought liberally in the fall of 1916 and, though the country was prosperous and high wages was the rule, whether their sales have been proportionate with their boldness is what will decide the volume of trade now being sought.

It is surmised that the country merchant is, on the average, well stocked with goods; still the consumers are better supplied with means to obtain than ever before and that is the bright side of the question. So it seems that looking at the future in a conservative way, envied as it is with contingencies far from ordinary, the buying of merchandise does not have that hazardous element which comes with periodical financial upheavals.

That there is no actual weakness in the leather market is plain to the trade and that the price of labor is at the minimum for some time to come is equally so; therefore, as the war supplies are drawing heavily upon certain grades of leather and as this demand may increase to vast proportions, buyers are meeting but a partial assurance that the retailers will want at least a normal amount of goods to start case buying.

Reporters are rife that a few large orders have been booked, two of which are for ladies' goods, and there is some truth to the reports, which goes to prove that the large distributors of footwear believe that a dull market is a good one to do business with. Conditions at the factories are quiet, civilian business being backward, but notwithstanding this fact, prices are firm. Army contracts have stimulated activity in a few of the plants fitted to make such goods, but business of that character having no relation to that usually considered as the real substance, or basis of merchandising footwear, does not receive the notice which its big volume rightly entitles it to.

At present there is scarcely a factory running up to capacity. The situation is in such striking contrast with conditions of a year ago that the difference is hard to account for. Yet, with all the regrets which come from the manufacturers, there is an underlying feeling that time will bring the desired change. Meanwhile, there is an opportunity to adjust affairs to the new order of things incident to war, and which are approaching more rapidly than the trade so far has given any evidence of or that its full realization and import is seriously considered.

There is, however, the least disposition to grant new styles, that importance heretofore accorded them, for all merchants, be they makers or distributors of footwear, act as though they were waiting for things more essential than creations to catch the eye or please the esthetic taste of fashion.

In fact, the records thus far show that there is a strong inclination to favor staples, as the belief is strong that when the people feel the pinch of war's demands, they will call for service rather than novelties.

The packer hide market may be described as good, bad and indifferent. The Government option expiring by limitation gave tanners the free hand to buy as best they could, and where quality and price combined to suit special requirements, they bought, as the following will show: 35,000 July-Aug. native steers, 34c (year ago 26 1/2); 6,000 Jan.-Feb. ex light native steers, 30c (year ago 22); 25,000 July-Aug. ex light native steers, 32c (year ago 25 1/2); 10,000 April-May heavy Texas steers, 32c (year ago 24 1/2); 30,000 June-July heavy Texas steers 32 1/2c (year ago 25); 15,000 July-Aug. heavy native cows 33 1/2c (year ago 25).

There is a small supply of heavy hides, particularly native cows, but light stock, say under 50 pounds, is slow of sale. In fact, these light hides have been accumulating as the demand has at times almost ceased. The same may be said of bred cows and ex light Texas steers, the accumulation running back into grubby, long-haired winter hides.

Outside of army orders, the call for leather is quite ordinary; therefore, the tanners are not hard pressed, and hides not up to their needs have little attraction at present prices. Under such conditions, it seems a fair presumption that the stock of winter pull-offs may recede in value before the packers see the last of them.

Be this as it may, however, the general market must hold strong, as the Government orders are bound to increase, as well as the domestic demand for leather grow when fall is near enough to see, yet not feel. And even more than that is predicted by keen and conservative judges, for their opinion is, that when the war is earnestly prosecuted, the demand for

leather will be so great that hides of all grades and weights will find a ready market at prices commensurate with the supply and demand, the preponderance of the latter already assured.

The Boston leather market is quiet. Government business is all that has any activity to it, and the probability of future orders from the same source keeps tanners on their guard, lest they sell short and lose further opportunities.

Prices are nominally unchanged since last reports. The opinion is quite general, however, that they will advance sharply by Sept. 1. Even under a domestic trade inertia, values have kept steady, the exceptions being light-weight fancy leather, such as kid, gun metal, etc.

The demand for russet sides, suitable for straps and military leggings is so great that the supply is exhausted for the time being, in fact, it is the army business which is keeping the whole list of quotations where they are and bids fair to astonish the trade before the United States gets through with troublesome foreign relations.

There is no question but that Government orders the next six months will make serious demands upon the supply and it is equally probable that home markets will soon become active. Furthermore, consider what it will mean to everybody and every business to pay the interest upon the war debt and it must seem the height of folly for anyone to expect cheaper leather for months to come.

The slump in business activity caused glazed kid, gun metal and calf to recede in price, but the removal of the foreign embargo had a stimulating effect at once, and illustrates how sensitive commodities are to opportunities for trading.

The future appears strong, even in grades now depending upon a trade revival, and leather for hard service may sell at record prices before Jan. 1.

REAL ESTATE

Title has been transferred in the sale of property at No. 50 Brimmer Street, from the Brimmer Street Trust to Robt. T. S. Lowell. The property is near Chestnut Street and consists of 1090 square feet of land and a 3 1/2-story single brick dwelling. The total assessment is \$13,000 of which amount \$4900 is on the land. The new owner buys for occupancy. Codman & Street were the brokers.

LARGE FARM SOLD IN MAINE
Frank Zieve has sold his farm in Industry, Me., comprising 650 acres of land, containing timber, an apple orchard and a sugar orchard, farm house, three barns, etc. J. Ryan of Boston bought through the Chapin Farm Agency.

Title has just changed hands on an estate in the North End, whereby Thomas Nuttle is the grantor, and Pauline Smith is the buyer. The property is located 91 and 93 Prince Street, extending through to Cleveland Place on 5404 square feet of land, and is occupied by two 5 story brick houses. The assessed valuation is \$63,400 of which \$27,000 applies on the land.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON
Giles Taintor bought the frame dwelling house and 3600 square feet of land, owned by Sarah McAuliffe and wife at 18 and 18 Brackett Street, Brighton. This parcel is assessed for \$4200, with \$600 of that amount land value.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
One of the properties sold in Dorchester today is a single frame dwelling house at 17 Sayward Street, owned by William H. Sayward and bought by Susan S. Rogers. The property is assessed for \$8000, and the 5199 square feet of land carries \$2600 of that amount.

Papers have gone to record today from Frank A. Russell to Margaret H. Hoernle, deed coming through William L. Hoernle, transferring title to the frame house and 2293 square feet of land at 94 and 96 Stockton Street. The property is assessed for \$4200 and the lot carries \$700.

Hannah M. Twomey sold her property at 94 Burrell Street to the Bunker Hill Associates, which consists of a brick house and 1479 square feet of land. The taxed valuation is \$3000, including \$500 on the land.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD
Clarence A. Vincent has sold the three-story brick house and lot of land at 9 and 11 Elbert Street, Roxbury, to Peter E. Baril. The total assessed valuation is \$10,900, and \$900 of this is carried on 1720 square feet of land.

Another estate was sold by Benjamin E. Wood et al. to James D. Doyle and wife, consisting of a frame house and 5355 square feet of land, located 19 Wyoming Street, carrying an assessment of \$6800. Of this amount \$2400 applies on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:
Sydney St., 216, Ward 11; Ernest M. Skinner Co., Allen & Collins; brick mfg.
Broad St., 24-26, Ward 5; R. B. Williams; alter offices.
Chelsea St., 193-195, Ward 4; Jno. E. Hayes; alter stores and tenements.
Wolcott St., 8-10, Ward 24; Frank Kunkel; alter machine shop.

ST. PAUL ROLLING STOCK

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is to build 500 gondola cars in its shops at Tacoma, Wash., in addition to the 1000 cars now under construction. The cost of the new cars will be approximately \$650,000.

FOREIGN TRADE
TEN BILLIONS

Unprecedented Volume of Merchandise and Precious Metals
Pass Through United States
Custom House in Fiscal Year

More than \$10,000,000,000 worth of merchandise and precious metals passed through the Custom House of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York, comparing the trade of the country in the fiscal years recently ended with that of the fiscal years 1916, 1915, and 1914, shows that the grand total for 1917 was in round terms twice as great as that of 1914, which immediately preceded the war.

The total of imports and exports of merchandise in 1917 was set down at \$3,900,000,000, compared with \$6,351,000,000 in 1916, \$4,443,000,000 in 1915, and \$4,259,000,000 in 1914, the fiscal year which ended only one month prior to the beginning of the war. The gold and silver imports and exports of the fiscal year 1917 aggregated \$1,382,381,000.

The bank's compilation showed that the foreign trade in merchandise alone in 1917 was double that of the year prior to the war, the 1917 figures being official returns for 11 months, and an estimate for June, based on that of the month immediately preceding. Imports were set down at \$2,334,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, compared with \$1,894,000,000 in 1914, a gain of \$740,000,000, or 40 per cent in the three-year period; the exports were returned at \$6,280,000,000 in 1917, compared with \$2,365,000,000 in 1914, a gain of \$3,915,000,000, or 165 per cent, and the total trade at \$8,514,000,000, compared with \$4,259,000,000 a gain of \$4,255,000,000, or 100 per cent.

The bank's statement in part says: The fact that the export trade of the country has only increased 165 per cent in the three years of the war will doubtless be a surprise to many who based their estimate of growth in exports upon the frequently published figures showing enormous increases in certain articles, especially those required for war purposes. Explosives, for example, show total exports in 1917 more than 100 times as great as in 1914; horses and mules, 20 times as great; sugar, 35 times as much in value; firearms, 20 times as great; zinc and brass, 60 times as much in value; commercial automobiles, 40 times, and condensed milk, 20 times as much in value as in 1914. On the other hand, however, cotton—always an important factor in our export trade—shows an actual decline, having been in 1915 only \$550,000,000, compared with \$610,000,000 in 1914.

The great increases occur in food and war material. Wheat and flour exported in 1917 amount to \$388,000,000, compared with \$142,000,000 in 1914; corn in 1917 to \$75,000,000 compared with \$7,000,000 in 1914; meat and dairy products in 1917 approximately \$400,000,000 compared with \$146,000,000 in 1914; condensed milk in 1917 to \$23,000,000 compared with a little over \$1,000,000 in 1914; sugar in 1917 \$71,000,000 compared with less than \$2,000,000 in 1914; leather and manufactures thereof in 1917 \$150,000,000, compared with \$57,000,000.

The bank's analysis of imports showed the increase occurred chiefly in material for manufacturing.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	7 1/2	7 3/4
do do	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	79	81
Butte C & Z.	8 1/2	9 1/4
Butte Detroit	8 1/2	9 1/4
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Chev Motors	93	95
Cons Arizona	2 1/2	2 3/4
Con Copper	8 1/2	8 3/4
Cosden & Co.	12 1/2	13 1/4
Cosden O & G.	13 1/2	13 3/4
Curtiss	60 1/2	60 3/4
Denbigh	1 1/2	1 3/4
Dundee Ariz.	7 1/2	7 3/4
First Natl Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Grant Motors	3	3 1/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecia Mining	8 1/2	8 3/4
Howe Sound	6 1/2	6 3/4
Hudson Bay	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	24	26
Lake Torpedo	6 1/2	6 3/4
Magma Cop.	50	52
Majestic	108	110
Marlin Arms	113	115
Max Munitions	2 1/2	2 3/4
McKinley Dar	62	64
Merritt Oil	37 1/2	37 3/4
Met Petrol	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest Ref.	17 1/2	17 3/4
Mohican	1 1/2	1 3/4
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nancy Hanks	50	52
National Zinc	50	52
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 3/4
Peerless	13	15
Rex Cons	23	25
Sapupa Ref.	11	11 1/2
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sinclair Gulf	25	27
Steel Alloys	6 1/2	6 3/4
Stewart Min	2 1/2	2 3/4
Submarine Boat	28 1/2	29 1/4
Troy Arizona	18	20
Tuxpam	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Motors	23 1/2	23 3/4
United W Oil	7 1/2	7 3/4
Un Verde Ext	37	38
Utah National	1 1/2	1 3/4
U S Steam	4 1/2	4 3/4
Victoria	7 1/2	7 3/4
Wright-Martin	16 1/2	16 3/4
Zinc Concent	2 1/2	2 3/4

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 83, Elec Stor Bat 60, General Asphalt com 20, Lehigh Nav 77, Lehigh Val Tran 26 1/2, L V Tran pfd 46, Lake Superior 17, Phila Co 38 1/2, Phila Co pfd 39 1/2, Phila Elec 29 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 30 1/2, Phila Tract 77, Union Tract 44 1/2, United Gas Imp 78 1/2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Robert Watson, chief clerk of the Department of Labor, Washington, arrived at the United States Immigration station, Long Wharf today, and held conferences with Henry J. Skelington, Immigration Commissioner. Mr. Watson plans to return to Washington tomorrow.

Two trips of mackerel and two of swordfish were among arrivals at the fish pier today. The Bryda F. had 9000, tinker mackerel and five barrels salted, and Little Joe 2500 tinkers. Swordfish arrivals: Katie Palmer 72, and Birnie and Bessie 61. Wholesale prices for swordfish were 18 cents per pound, and tinker mackerel 11 1/2.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at South Boston today were: Schooners Commonwealth 21,800 pounds, Acushla 65,400, Valerie 44,000, Eleonora De Costa 36,500, Ethel P. Penny 27,000, W. M. Goodspeed 43,300, Hortense 21,000, James R. Clark 28,000, Waldo Stream 42,000, Annie Perry 37,700, and Mary 46,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.75 @ \$6, steak cod \$3 @ \$9.50, market cod \$4.50, pollock \$6 @ \$6.75, large hake \$5.50, small hake \$4, and cusk \$6.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Ralph L. Hall, 42 bbls. salted mackerel; Mineola 27, Nora Robinson 800 bbls. fresh mackerel, 2 bbls. bluebacks; Romance 275,000 lbs. salted cod, and British schooner Stanley Joseph with cargo of salt cod. The schooner Cavalier stocked \$4900 for its recent halibut trip, each of the crew sharing \$103.

DECREASED OUTPUT
OF MALAY TIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Consul-General at Singapore reports tin production in Federated Malay States last year was less by 6 per cent than in 1915, and by 9 per cent during first half of the current year, compared with first half last year, due mainly to existing labor and other local conditions. Total exports from Malay peninsula in 1916 were 48,436 tons, compared with 50,874 for 1915.

ITALY SPURS
CROP PROGRAM

ROME, Italy.—To increase ground under cultivation, the Italian Government has established a premium of \$20 for every extra ton of cereal raised in the kingdom. The general staff has taken steps to furnish farmers all the labor they need for harvesting. Agricultural leaves of absence are granted soldiers.

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allis-Chalmers Company reports for three months ending June 30 these changes in earnings:

	1917	Increase
Net profits	\$1,002,455	\$51,694
Unfilled orders	16,584,842	4,925,092

SAVAGE ARMS
GETS BIG ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Savage Arms Company has orders on hand for more than 10,000 Lewis machine guns, so that the new order will bring total business for the Government on its books to probably 25,000 guns. The order just placed is the largest ever received by the company, exceeding an order placed some two years ago for 10,000 guns for Great Britain.

In some quarters it is estimated that profits from this kind of work alone would amply take care of the company's 6 per cent dividend. Before closing this order Savage Arms was booked up at its Utica plant, where the Lewis guns are made, to the end of the current year. The order means capacity operations until probably the middle of 1918.

The company is building a big addition to its plant, and output will be greatly increased when this is completed. At the company's Sharon plant, where field artillery, shells, etc., as well as commercial products are made, orders on hand run 18 months ahead.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 31

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Birmingham, Ala.—W. D. Pritt; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vozoso; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—I. Zaemer; U. S. Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; 215 Essex St. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Four.

Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—Harry Levy; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 112 Lincoln St. Pittsfield, Mass.—A. A. Cumming; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Fortia; U. S. Porto Rico—Pedro Fullana; U. S. San Francisco—B. Katschinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.

Savannah—L. Cristol; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 305 Summer St., Brockton. Scranton, Pa.—Jacob Levy; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battistelli of Patreuil Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS
Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SUGAR PRICES UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Howell Sugar Company has increased price for fine granulated to 8 cents, up 25 points. Other quotations are: American, 7.90; Arbuckle and Federal 8.50. Warner Company has temporarily withdrawn from the market. Last sales of spot raw sugar were at 7.02 cents, a new high.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Of 30,000 cotton mill operatives in New Bedford, 1000 have already gone into military or naval service.

W. F. Bartholomew of Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew has been elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, taking the seat of Roy C. Megargel. It is said that the price paid for the seat was \$10,000.

Department of Commerce agent who has been investigating investment opportunities in South America says conditions are most favorable in Peru for raising sugar on a big scale. Rapid development of cane fields is taking place.

Potatoes in Boston are selling at \$4 to \$4.25 a barrel wholesale, lowest price since last winter, when they sold around \$10 a barrel. It Chicago, as result of settlement of switchmen's strike, price dropped from \$3.75 and \$4.50 a barrel to \$3 and \$4 in carload lots.

New \$5,000,000 plant of International Nickel Company at Coburn, Ont., will be ready for operation early in 1919. Initial annual capacity of 20,000,000 pounds of nickel and 12,500,000 pounds of copper will compare with present production of 60,000,000 pounds of nickel and about 40,000,000 pounds of copper.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mon	Sat	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	88.82	.05	.15	4.07
Second grade rails	84.97	.09	.28	4.38
Public utility bonds	90.61	.09	.22	4.55
Industrial bonds	96.07	.07	.22	1.52
Combined average	90.12	.05	.15	3.63

*Advance.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER

The gross and net earnings from operation of all properties now controlled by the Southwestern Power & Light Company, intercompany charges eliminated, for June and the 12 months ended June 30, 1917, as compared with the earnings for the similar periods the previous year, are:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$343,706	\$312,260
Net earnings	149,731	145,065
12 months ended June 30		
Gross earnings	4,428,514	3,971,666
Net earnings	2,082,122	1,840,203

BALTIMORE GAS REPORT

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, Md., reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1917	1916
Gross income	\$2,161,493	\$1,846,444
Net earnings	1,007,295	\$82,728
Net income	635,356	480,650

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 78 1/2c, up 1/2c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 79 1/2d, up 1/4d.

NET REVENUE
OF ILLINOIS
CENTRAL LESS

Gain of \$1,273,664 in June Only
\$230,274 Over Last Year—
Six Months' Outlook Good

Although total operating revenue of the Illinois Central road for June was the second highest reported by the company this year, being \$7,179,178, an increase of \$1,273,664, net after taxes was the smallest which the road has so far announced for the calendar year, amounting to only \$230,274 over the corresponding month a year ago. However, for the first six months this year the total gain in net revenues amounted to \$2,404,163 over the similar months in 1916. This is equivalent to approximately \$2.20 on the 1,092,818 shares outstanding against Illinois Central, and for the full year if the same increase is kept up for the remainder of the year would add about \$4.50 a share more than in the preceding year.

Last year Illinois Central showed share earnings for its stock of \$14.52, so that if the increase expected this year is added the total earnings available for the stock would be in the neighborhood of \$19 per share.

Indications are that gross revenue for the full 1917 year will establish a new high mark, and by a wide margin. From the beginning of the year up to June 30 last, Illinois Central's total revenue was \$41,619,163 which is \$6,856,181 more than that of the similar period in 1916. This compares with total operating revenue for the 1916 year of \$73,740,266. On this basis it is safe to assume that the current year will witness a total of approximately \$85,000,000.

Illinois Central operates

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GARLAND STARS
IN TENNIS PLAY

Pittsburgh Player Easily Wins
His First Round Match in the
Western Patriotic Singles
Tournament on Chicago Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Schoolboy lawn tennis players furnished stiff opposition for the veteran headliners in Monday's matches of the Western patriotic lawn tennis tournament at the Chicago Tennis Club. C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, whose fame as a preparatory school star preceded him here, came up to expectations by running through Glenn Morris, formerly of the California tennis colony, in straight sets of 6-0, 6-1. Garland immediately established himself as a much respected contestant, and both W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, the two Chicagoans who hold the present Western sectional doubles title and have designs on the singles honor, were eager watchers of the Garland style, to note any possible weak points for future use.

Another out-of-town player to come through in a fast match was R. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, W. Va. He eliminated C. O. Carlstrom of Chicago in two sets, each of which verged on deuce, 6-4, 6-4.

L. E. Williams the star from Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., who ranks as one of the most promising young players developed in this section recently, put up a great fight against R. H. Burdick, but could not match the experienced shots of the latter, and lost in sets of 6-1, 7-5. Samuel Hardy, the new national clay court champion, put J. F. Day of the Sherwood Club of Chicago out of the running, 6-1, 6-2. W. T. Hayes, present Chicago city and Illinois State patriotic champion, had to play his best game to beat Otis Chatfield-Taylor, a preparatory school chum of Williams, 6-2, 6-3.

Eduard Oelsner of the home club and A. P. Hubbell of the New South Side Tennis Club of Chicago fought out the most spectacular match of the day, Oelsner winning it, 6-1, 5-7, 8-6, by perfect placements of Lafford shots in the deciding deuce games of the third set. He kept cross-courting his sizzling drives until he forced Hubbell away to the back line, when a well-placed stroke sent the net clinched the successive points for him. The men's doubles will begin tomorrow. The summary:

First Round

C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Glenn Morris, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., defeated C. O. Carlstrom, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

M. G. Ketchum, Maywood, Ill., defeated L. R. Heisel, Peoria, Ill., 6-3, 6-1.

P. C. Ward, Chicago, defeated L. Snyder, Menasha, Ill., 6-1, 6-2.

R. R. Adams, Chicago, defeated H. C. Younger, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

Eduard Oelsner, Chicago, defeated Irwin Marx, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

Harold Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated Wilbur Jackson, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.

H. Haeder, Chicago, defeated B. Littlejohn, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

M. J. Gomerly, Chicago, defeated C. Cole, Chicago, by default.

M. Smithers, Chicago, defeated Frank Wilkins, Chicago, by default.

W. S. Miller, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.

J. R. Mattstadt, Chicago, defeated F. M. Gill, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.

A. Arles, Chicago, defeated W. Wilkins, Chicago, by default.

J. A. Parley, Chicago, defeated L. J. Washburn, Chicago, by default.

Second Round

Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated J. F. Day, 6-1, 6-2.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Otis Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill., 6-2, 6-3.

Allen Wylie, Chicago, defeated F. S. Woodley, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.

R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated L. E. Williams, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., 6-1, 7-5.

E. Oelsner defeated A. P. Hubbell, 6-1, 8-6, 8-6.

TENNIS STAR IS COMMISSIONED IN NAVAL MILITIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, United States national doubles lawn tennis champion, has received a commission as ensign in the naval militia of California. He left Monday for the Pacific coast, after withdrawing from several matches scheduled in this vicinity.

With Johnston in the Navy, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association announced that every American of the first 10 ranking players of the country is now in some branch of the Government service, except R. L. Murray, who is "doing his bit" as manager of a chemical plant whose product is important for war purposes.

L. B. FOLSON WINS TROPHY
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The medal play handicap event for the Colonial Golf Club was played at the Bethlehem Golf Club course Monday, with 29 entries. The trophy was won by L. B. Folsom of Waban, Mass., president of the Woodland Golf Club, who had a gross score of 82 and net of 78. R. J. Burr was a close second, with 88 gross, 79 net.

HILL PITCHES NO-HIT GAME
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Carmen Hill, pitcher for the Birmingham Southern Association team, pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Little Rock Monday. Only four Little Rock players reached first base, three on errors and one on a base on balls. The score was 12 to 0.

MISS M. BROWNE
AGAIN DEFEATS
MISS BJURSTEDT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Mary Browne, former United States woman lawn tennis champion, is today leading Miss Molla Bjurstedt, present champion, by 8 points to 1 in their battle for the J. S. Myrick trophy as the result of her second straight victory at the courts of the Oxford Tennis Club, Glen Ridge, Monday, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4.

This trophy, which is offered by the president of the West Side Tennis Club for the series of matches between these two star players, has now been competed for twice and in each instance the Californian has won. Points are scored on the basis of two points for the match and a point for each set. The first match that counted toward the trophy was played at the Field Club, Greenwich, and Miss Browne won two sets to one, giving her 4 points to 1, and yesterday she won four straight points, which brings the total up to 8 to 1.

Yesterday was the fifth time these two players had met since Miss Browne came East. Miss Bjurstedt has three victories to her credit, all three won before the Myrick trophy was offered for competition. The champion's victories were scored at Utica, Plainfield and Westfield. Monday's match at Glen Ridge was a hard-fought one, each set nearly going to deuce. Miss Browne played in splendid form and appears to be rapidly regaining the style of play which won her the championship title for three straight years. Miss Bjurstedt did not appear to be able to get her game up to its most effective level but this was no doubt largely due to the effectiveness of Miss Browne's playing.

The singles match between Karl Behr and H. A. Throckmorton came to an abrupt halt when Behr was leading in the first set at 4 to 2 on games, as Throckmorton had to retire. F. B. Alexander started another match against Behr. This went to only two sets. Alexander won the first at 6-2 and Behr captured the second at 6-3. By this time it appeared as if the singles would interfere seriously with the mixed doubles which was to follow and the third set between Alexander and Behr was omitted.

The mixed doubles match was to have been between Miss Bjurstedt and Throckmorton on the one side, with Miss Browne and Alexander as the opposing pair. The withdrawal of Throckmorton necessitated a change and Miss Browne teamed with Karl Behr while Alexander played with Miss Bjurstedt. Miss Browne and Behr won the first set at 7-5 and the second set went to the rival pair at 6-4. In the final set a halt was called after the score reached 7—all.

PICKUPS

President B. B. Johnson of the American League is to visit Boston this week.

The Boston Braves should have at least tied the Chicago Cubs yesterday. They made nine hits to five for the winners.

The Eastern League race is becoming a little more interesting as the New Haven leaders have now been defeated four straight times.

Yesterday was a hard one for the leaders in the National league as the first three teams were defeated, Philadelphia being the only first division club able to win.

They are going to have "Walsh" day at Chicago next Thursday, in honor of Pitcher Edward Walsh, formerly of the Chicago White Sox, but now of the Boston Braves.

Pitcher Danforth of the Chicago White Sox showed up finely against the world's champions yesterday, holding them scoreless in the seven innings he was in the box.

The American League race for first place is growing more exciting every day. The White Sox now have a margin of only one game and they must win today or else go back into second place.

The St. Louis Browns scored two runs in the first inning against New York yesterday and then Pitcher Fisher kept them from the home plate. The runs were home-run drives by Shotton and Sisler.

Boston and Pittsburgh are said to be after Pitcher George Loudermilk of the Columbus club of the American Association, and Manager Tinker is trying to conclude a trade before the baseball draft is held.

Outfielder Wilhoit, formerly of the Boston Braves is certainly very fortunate in being picked up by the New York Giants. It looks as if he might get into a world's series after having been released twice by the waiver route.

Lewis of Boston and Jackson of Chicago, gave splendid exhibitions of how to play that difficult left field at Fenway Park yesterday. Catching balls off the bank requires considerable practice and more than average skill.

It is claimed that when Cobb, Veach and Vitt each made five safe hits in yesterday's game at Washington they made a new record. The Tigers certainly had their eyes on the ball as they made 21 safe hits, a new record for the league, the previous mark for the season having been 20, held by the Philadelphia Athletics. The record for the National League is 25, held by Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Chicago	61	35	.639	.567	
Boston	58	35	.624	.574	
Detroit	51	45	.531	.523	
Cleveland	52	47	.525	.537	
New York	48	45	.516	.552	
Washington	49	55	.471	.521	
Philadelphia	34	58	.378	.211	
St. Louis	36	61	.371	.495	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 16, Washington 4.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 1.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS
WIN FIRST CONTEST

The Boston Red Sox defeated the Chicago White Sox in the first of their series of four games at Fenway Park Monday afternoon by a score of 3 to 1. It was a hard-fought contest from beginning to end, with all of the runs being scored in the first two innings, Boston taking a two-run lead in the first inning.

Ruth pitched for the winners and was in championship form, allowing only four hits during the game. Williams started pitching for the White Sox and lasted only one inning when he was succeeded by Danforth who held Boston to five hits in seven innings. Jackson of Chicago and Lewis of Boston furnished the feature plays by turning in brilliant catches in left field. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1

Batteries—Ruth and Agnew, Williams, Danforth and Schalk. Umpires—Dinneen and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 56m.

COBB AGAIN STARS
IN DETROIT VICTORY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Detroit battled a quartet of Washington pitchers for 21 hits Monday and won 16 to 4. Cobb, Vitt and Veach each got five hits and Cobb made five runs in six times at bat. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	3	16	21	3	
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	12	5	

Batteries—Coveleskie, Cunningham and Stange, Yelle; Dumont, Slaw, H. Harper, Craft and Henry, Alsmith. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 34m.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS
PHILADELPHIA, 6 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pitcher Bagby kept the home team's hits well scattered Monday and the Cleveland Americans won, 6 to 1. Myers was driven off the rubber in the ninth inning and R. Johnson went in and stopped the rally. Jamieson and Roth each made three singles and a double in five time at bat, while Speaker and Bates each made three hits.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 6 14 1
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 11 4
Batteries—Bagby and Billings; Myers, R. Johnson and Schang. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin and Owen. Time—1h. 44m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Americans won the opening game of their series from St. Louis Monday, 3 to 2. The Yankees won in the third, scoring three runs on Baumann's single, a base on balls to Peckinpaugh, Pipp's triple and a double by Baker. Both Shotton and Sisler hit home runs for St. Louis in the first inning.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 1
St. Louis 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1
Batteries—Fisher and Numanaker; Shotton, Seaver and Sargent. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty. Time—1h. 50m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	------	------

Providence	59	38	.608
------------	----	----	------

Newark	58	38	.601
--------	----	----	------

Baltimore	55	42	.567
-----------	----	----	------

Toronto	54	42	.563
---------	----	----	------

Cleveland	48	50	.490
-----------	----	----	------

Buffalo	41	58	.414
---------	----	----	------

Richmond	36	59	.379
----------	----	----	------

Montreal	36	60	.375
----------	----	----	------

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Toronto (First Game)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Toronto	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	8	9	0	14	4
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	4		
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	--	--

(Second Game)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	4	
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	--

Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	1	
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	--

At Montreal

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

At Newark

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	1	
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	1	
--------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

At Baltimore

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	--

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	------	------

New Haven	46	22	.676
-----------	----	----	------

Lawrence	41	28	.594
----------	----	----	------

New London	38	29	.567
------------	----	----	------

Bridgeport	35	32	.478
------------	----	----	------

Worcester	33	37	.471
-----------	----	----	------

Portland	28	45	.400
----------	----	----	------

Springfield	28	39	.418
-------------	----	----	------

Hartford	25	45	.357
----------	----	----	------

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Springfield 6, Portland 2.
Springfield 5, Portland 4.
New London 5, New Haven 1.
Lawrence 8, Worcester 1.

GAMES TODAY

Bridgeport at New Haven.
Springfield at Lawrence.
Worcester at Portland.
New London at Hartford.



—port & General

Amateur Athletic Association service sports at Stamford Bridge, London.

Final of the open 100-yard handicap Cadet W. A. Hill, R. F. A., winner on the extreme left; Trooper S. Davids, Royal Scots, second on the left, was second

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
New York	55	30	.647	.511	
St. Louis	51	42	.548	.446	
Cincinnati	54	46	.540	.496	
Philadelphia	45	39	.536	.563	
Chicago	47	48	.495	.473	
Brooklyn	43	46	.483	.614	
Boston	37	51	.420	.571	
Pittsburgh	31	61	.337	.443	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago, two games.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

CHICAGO CUBS BEAT
BOSTON BRAVES, 3 TO 1

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago defeated Boston, 3 to 1, in the first game of the series Monday. Allen passed three men in a row in the second inning which, with a fumble by Maranville and a base on balls off Ragan, gave the locals two runs. They added another in the third inning by bunting three hits.

Demaree was hit hard, but was given fine support, the visitors spoiling most of their chances, due to poor base running. They saved themselves from a shutout, however, by bunting a single and a double for one run in the ninth. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	

Batteries—Demaree and Wilson, Allen, Ragan, Barnes and Traggess. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 30m.

PITTSBURGH WINS
FROM THE LEADERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—New York lost to Pittsburgh here Monday, 4 to 3. Carlson was hit hard throughout the game, but four double plays kept the visitors from scoring while Pittsburgh's hits came at opportune times.

Anderson's hit in the fourth inning tied the score, but his wild pitch in the last half of the same inning gave Pittsburgh a run. The score:

MARQUARD PITCHES WINNING BASEBALL

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Offers suites of any size, either furnished or unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Improvements for this season include a private garage for the exclusive use of guests of the hotel, and a new la carte restaurant. HOTEL BUCKMINSTER is the largest and most beautifully appointed of Boston's family hotels. It is absolutely fireproof and most conveniently situated, being the only hotel from which a subway car can be taken at the door. Dining-rooms are operated upon both the European and American Plans. Service throughout the house is of the highest order, and rates are most reasonable.

Management of P. F. BRINE. Also managing Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth

HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 4 minutes to shops and theatres, 8 to South and 11 to North Stations. Good parking nearby. The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

E. R. Grabow Company

Operating Hotel Empire

833 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Hotel Tuileries

270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Private Suites, two to six rooms. Famous Catherine de Medici Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

Main Office, 131 State St., Boston



HOTEL BALTIMORE KANSAS CITY

Known from Coast to Coast as THE hotel of the Southwest.

600 Fire-Proof Rooms

Rates \$1.50 and upward

Walter M. Robinson, Pres.

SEATTLE, WASH. New Washington Hotel

Superb Location Overlook Harbor and Sound All Rooms with Private Bath Rates \$2.50 Per Day and Up Superior Dining Service and Cafe One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

NORTONIA HOTEL

PORTLAND, OREGON MISS. A. S. HOGUE, Manager A high class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to ladies traveling alone. ELEVENTH STREET, Near Washington

HOTEL HERKIMER

Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. F. 75c up. \$1.50 up Private Bath. COFFEE-SERVICE-VALET Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

Shirley Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE Hotel Opera and Operates Dining and Gardens

Artisan Water Popular Prices JOHN B. DODGE, Manager

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

SAN FRANCISCO

One Thousand Rooms Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

HOTEL HARVARD

640 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

NEAR MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS AND FENWAY NEWEST BACK BAY HOTEL 200 rooms, with private baths, 12-13 rooms, nicely furnished, including electric lights, long distance telephone and courteous hotel service

Rate \$12 per week and up for two persons. Dining Room unsurpassed as to the rate, quality and service.

See J. C. WHITE, Mgr., proprietors, or J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June Summer.

HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston

EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN Every room has private bath and long distance phone. Prices \$1.50 and up

Cafe MINERVA

216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS MUSIC H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor. Operating also Savoy and Irving Cafes

Shore Dinner

AT ROCK HAVEN

CHICKEN, CRAB, LOBSTER AND FISH All seafood fresh from Tidewater Dinners with Reputation for Quality

LOUIS A. RADELL, Proprietor FORT BEACH, Marblehead, Mass.

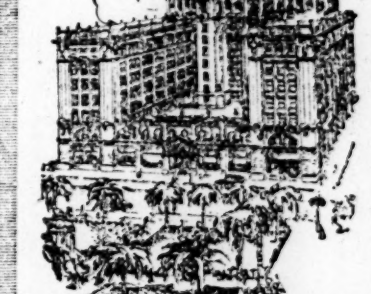
St. James Cafe

241 Huntington Ave., BOSTON

Established reputation in Back Bay. Excellent food. Prompt and courteous service.

BUY YOUR TICKET DIRECT TO SAN DIEGO

(Santa Fe rates same as to Los Angeles)



U. S. GRANT HOTEL

San Diego

500 Rooms. \$1.50 per Day and Up. J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.

MEET US IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES

HART BROS. MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL

FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

EUROPEAN PLAN

1 Person \$1.00 to \$2.00 2 Persons \$2.00 to \$3.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00 2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00

Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave & 28th Street NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOTELS IN NEW YORK

800 Rooms—All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from elevated and subway stations

Room and Bath \$2 and up Two persons \$2 and up Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up

Grand Paper for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

HOTEL RICHMOND

70 WEST 46th STREET, NEW YORK

COMFORT, COURTESY, CLEANLINESS Room with Running Water, \$1.50 up. Room with Private Bath, \$2.50 up. ALSO TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES.

FRED C. BOYNTON Pres. and Dir. May we send you our Booklet?

EASTERN TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY

WORLDS GREATEST HOTEL SUCCESS

Here congregate the distinguished representatives of the Worlds of Fashion, Art, Literature, Commerce, Statesmanship.

American, European Plans DANIEL S. WHITE President JOSEPH W. MOTT Gen. Mgr.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Hotel Powhatan

Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. 14th St., N. W.

Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the completion of its new addition.

Overlooking the White House, offers every comfort and luxury, also a superior service. Rooms, detached bath, \$1.50 and up. Rooms, private bath, \$2.50 and up. Write for Souvenir Booklet and Map.

E. C. OWEN, Manager.

THE CLIFT

San Francisco's likeable = HOTEL =

American or European Rates Right—Service Right Obadiah Rich, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco's likeable = HOTEL =

American or European Rates Right—Service Right Obadiah Rich, Manager

Van Nuys Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.

HOTEL PLAZA

San Francisco, Cal.

Facing Beautiful Union Square Post and Stockton Streets

European Plan, \$1.50 up. American Plan, \$3.50 up.

Write for literature descriptive of Hotel Plaza.

Management of C. A. GONDER

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts—Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

European Plan, \$1.50 upward. Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00. Further particulars at any office 11108, COOK & SON, our special representatives.

The Shoreham

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Modern hotel located on the lake; two blocks from the ocean bathing beach.

E. E. STANGENBERG, Proprietor.

DEWEY HOTEL FRANK P. FENWICK, Proprietor 15th and L Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

'CONGRESSIONAL HEADQUARTERS' American and European Plan. Rooms Single or En Suite, \$1.50 up. \$2.00 up with bath. Also THE DONALD, 1015 14th Street

The BILTMORE NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel.

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 42nd and 43rd Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open, to outside air.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially private functions.

John McE. Bowman, Pres.

Hotel Manhattan

In the Center of New York

MADISON AVENUE

42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President. PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

Hotel Webster

Forty-fifth Street by Fifth Avenue

40 West 45th St., NEW YORK CITY

One of the most beautiful of New York's small hotels and much favored by women traveling alone.

The Webster, while in the very center of the social, amusement and shopping centers, has the additional advantage of being located in one of the city's quietest streets.

Within four minutes' walk of forty theatres and all the principal shops, and accessible to all modes of transit.

TARIFF Room, with adjoining bath, \$7 up. Room, with private bath, \$8 up. Suite, \$10 up. Under the personal management of MR. W. JOHNSON QUINN. Send for booklet.

1000 ISLAND HOUSE

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.

18-hole golf course, 200 tennis courts, canoeing, excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor

THE BROZTELL

East 27th Street, at 5th Avenue, NEW YORK.

THE SHOPPING CENTER Every Room with Bath and Shower \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

Homelike restaurant with moderate prices. WM. J. QUINN JR. Formerly Asst. Mgr. The St. Charles, New Orleans

Hotel Marion

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

75 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.

Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service, With or Without Private Baths

Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free

JOSEPH H. MARVEL

MILLBROOK INN

MILLBROOK, N. Y.

On an unusually well-kept and sunny course, adjoining the inn. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath. Booklet and road map on application. Telephone 8 Millbrook.

HOTEL STATLER - Buffalo

450 ROOMS

Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences. Also at Cleveland and Detroit.

New building in St. Louis and New York

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The Cross-Wells Company

Hotel and Restaurant Equipment

17 and 19 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

Caterers furnishing a specialty. Other Caterers and El Mar Caterers are samples.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK \$2.60

BY TROLLEY AND BOAT VIA PROVIDENCE TO PROVIDENCE 85c

OR FALL RIVER 85c

THROUGH SPECIAL CAR

LY POST OFFICE 50-BOSTON

DAILY 6:00 SUNDAY 2:45 PM

TICKETS BY STATE 37c - 15 MILK ST.

Colonial Line

232 Wash St

Phone F. H. 2788

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips"

From Boston. Grand 1000-mile trip. Meals and berth included on steamer.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.

C. B. MAYNARD, Agt., Pier 2, Northern Ave. City Ticket Office, 245 Washington St., Boston.

Tourists—See Chicago's Points of Interest in Comfortable Touring Cars

Reisinger Tours of Chicago

MARY A. REISINGER, Director

735 Fine Arts Bldg., 410 So. Michigan Boulevard Send for Descriptive Literature

BY OTHER EDITORS

Canadian Grain Markets

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—

Ought not our grain surplus, which will be more important, so far as export business goes, than the United States, to be carefully handled so as to benefit Britain, France and Italy in particular? Not much Canadian grain goes directly to the neutral countries in Europe, but large quantities of it go to the United States, in one way and another, and replace United States stocks that are diverted to neutrals.

Ought we not to take such measures as will insure that our whole export surplus is made available for Britain, France and Italy? The Australian Government has taken over the whole Australian wheat crop, and Britain gets it. Britain gets the surplus from India, from Egypt, and New Zealand. Why not from Canada? Some policy along this line ought to be arranged in conjunction with the United States authorities if possible.

Higher School Activities

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The action of the Government in exempting from draft men below the age of 21 leaves the high schools and colleges free to invite the matriculation of student.

It is this year as if there were no war. The presumption is that if the Government wished men below 21 years of age it would not hesitate to ask for them. Such men can, of course, be useful during vacations, but many of them are now seriously considering the advisability of abandoning plans for entering high school or college next year under the mistaken belief that they are obliged to serve their country.

That their country expects them to serve it is emphasized in a recent statement issued by the Bureau of Education, but it expects them to serve it best by continuing at their studies now, so that in the days following the war they will be fully equipped to handle numerous problems calling for highly trained men.

Competition's Downfall

OTTAWA CITIZEN—"When the war is over," said Mr. Van Hise, "I believe that we shall never go back to the situation before the war, to the old fetish of supply and demand."

In the present war conditions, competition has proved futile to control prices. The advocates of competition, genuine competition, might reply that competition has never had a chance

LONDON, SOUTHSEA, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, SUSSEX, ETC.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

JEWELLERS TO H. M. THE KING

WATCH BRACELETS



THE newest models in Watch Bracelets are to be seen at The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company.

These Watch Bracelets, which are of the highest quality, range in price from £5 upwards, and are the best value obtainable.

A CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD

Watchmakers to the Admiralty

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

Repairs are executed with care and promptitude. Moderate charges.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Harvey, Nichols & Co., Ltd.

of KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.

The Leading Establishment for Ladies' and Children's High Class Wearing Apparel and everything for Tasteful Home Decoration.

A WORD OF WARNING!

Owing to the great shortage of skilled labour, Ladies who would have their fur made for next October's wear, should send them to us AT ONCE. We are experts at the renovation and re-modelling of furs, but can only undertake this work through summer months. Estimates and price list of advance models free.

Trade Mark: ARTHUR PERRY

18, Argyll Place, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

Established 1884—Tel. Gerrard 8307.

Makers of Scotch Fabrics to Royalty

HIGH CLASS

LADIES' TAILORING

A Specialty

Our Goods Are Noted for

COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

Monitor Readers are invited to give a

TRIAL ORDER

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.

84 Maddox Street, London, W.

Decorative Needlework

MRS. EVERSHERD

88, St. Martin Street, W. Est. 1895

DRPSS AGENCY, Bargains, Chic Gowns,

Costumes, etc. Excellent makers. As new,

others entirely so. All prices. Superior

Articles purchased or sold on Commission.

147A Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge

(nearby opp. Tube).

Miss Allured

Specialist in Blouses and Hats

"MAISON BLEUE"

8 Holborn Place, Sloane Sq., S.W.

The Misses Tripp & Illingworth

COURT DRESSMAKERS

43 Upper Baker St., London, N.W.

Phone: Mayfair 2291

Specialties—Artistic, colouring and line.

SPIRELLA CORSETS—Flexible, un-

breakable, washable; ladies visited at own

home. JENNY ATKINSON, 10b Nether-

leigh Mansions, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, Madame Patieu,

180 Queen's Road, Baywater, W. Cuts, Fits,

and Prepares Ladies' Materials for home

work.

RIBBON ROSES

Boxes Sent on Approval

4 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.

PARTNER WANTED

A CONTROLLER of a high class West End

business at present doing an excellent turnover

EVERYTHING for

LADIES' WEAR

Send for Famous Book

"How to Dress With Good Taste"

Post Free

SWAN & EDGAR, Ltd.

Regent Street, W.

Leading West-End Costumers and Drapers

Telephone: Western 1782. Est. 1796

WRIGHT'S DAIRY

3 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq.

99 King's Road, Chelsea

Pure New Milk DIRECT FROM FARM

Chief Office: 46 Church St., Chelsea

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SMITHERS & SONS

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Phone: Kingston 1894 (2 lines)

REMOVALS

WAREHOUSING

FURNISHING

THOMAS JAMES

Tel. 2396 Ken.

China and Glass Stores

Copeland (Spode pattern) Blue Dinner and

Breakfast Ware.

PIANOS

PIANOS—ORGANS

Tunings, Harmoniums, Repairs.

New and Secondhand by the best Makers,

£5 to £65 gns.

Exchanges. Free Delivery.

Musical Instruments purchased for Cash.

STAGG & SONS,

Established 1867

56 Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ECONOMY IN DRESS

Don't buy new, but send your

Gloves, Blouses, Gowns, and Costumes

to be Dry Cleaned like new to

J. FAREY & CO.

57 South Molton Street, London, W.

LAUNDRIES

The Langholm Laundry

Putney Pleasant

Putney Bridge Road, S.W.

Price List on Application.

PHOTOGRAPHY

OLGA BASWITZ

Artistic Photographs

Portraits in Watercolour

39-41, Brompton Road Ken. 470

TAILORS

TAILORS



The "Studington"

Duplex Front

Trencher

Absolutely Untearable

COMPRISES three Coats in one—viz., a Waterproof Great Coat and British Warm. It is positively wind and weatherproof, the outer shell being triple-proofed, the extra inner lining is of the finest quality, and the check wool lining has also been rendered impervious to wet.

The detachable fleece undercoat provides the maximum of warmth without weight and can be worn without the shell as a British-Warm or Sleeping Jacket.

PRICE—

Infantry from £4:14:6

With Detachable Fleece £6:6:0

Cavalry Patterns 10/6 Extra

STUDD & MILLINGTON

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS

51, Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.

67-69, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

23, Bucklebury

(3 Doors from Mansion House)

Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Moderate Prices. Personal Attention.

Phone: 8030 Bank

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Stuart Hepburn & Co.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Valuations for Probate and Insurance

59-61 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.

PASSAGE AGENTS

Passage & Shipping Agent

CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE

Invites those about to travel to consult him and get the benefit of his wide experience and personal attention.

NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED

12 St. Helen's Place, E.C. Phone 3054 City

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER GOODS

Repairs a Specialty.

Trunks taken in exchange.

TQM HILL, Actual Master.

44, Sloane Square (next to station)

Phone: VIC. 5869. Est. 1870.

Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

HOTELS

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London

Passenger Lifts. Fireproof Floors.

Bedroom, Breakfast, Attending and Bath.

6s. 6d. per night per person.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Phone: "The Mercury"

Telephone: Museum 1230-1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NR. MARBLE ARCH—Comfortable home

with board for a few ladies; bed-sitting

rooms, gas stoves, and central heating;

terms from £15.0.0. 18, Cambridge St.,

Hyde Park. Phone: Paddington 2467.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne Terrace,

nr. Hyde Park and 4 stations. Single nights,

weekends, gladly entered for. From 35/-

weekly. Excellent Cuisine. Personal supervision.

Phone: 2268 Park.

BOLTON HOUSE, 19 and 20, Bolton Street,

Piccadilly, Mayfair. First class private hotel.

Comfortable suites. Single rooms from 4/6 a

night including bath, lights and attendance.

Good cuisine and valetage.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58

Prince's Sq., W. Most comfortable, facing

garden, moderate inclusive terms. Apply

PROPRIETRESS. Tel. Park 3032.

HYDE PARK, 37 Linden Gardens, W. Board

Residence: highly recommended; good

cuisine, and convenient for all parts. Tel.

942 Park.

RICHMOND, 41 Montague Rd.—Paying guests

received; close to terrace and park; station 10

min. Phone Richmond 849.

HIGH-CLASS HOME from Home. Excellent

Cuisine. 29 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park.

Phone: 4205 Park.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS

Repairs to Boots and Shoes

W. AYLIFFE & SONS

24 Sloane Sq. and 116 King's Road, S. W.

GROCERIES

GOOCH, ALLEN & CO.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89 Lr. Sloane St. Tel. Gerr. 2937.

PICTURE FRAMING

PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 281 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 30 years

SCHOOLS

Heath Croft Preparatory School

28, Thurloe Road, Hampstead

Prepared for Public Schools, Osborne, etc.

THROUGH INDIVIDUAL TUITION

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

CUTHBERTSON

BUILDER, DECORATOR

DRAINAGE EXPERT, ETC.

TELEPHONE 613 VICTORIA

31 SYMONS ST

SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

TO LET

WITHIN EASY ACCESS of Hyde Park, Tube

and District Railways. A moderate sized house,

very well furnished having Passenger Lift; fitted

lathery lavatory basin (h. and c.) to bedroom; 5

bathrooms; public and private phones, garage

and stabling. Would be Lease or let on fur-

nished tenancy. STUART HEPBURN & CO.,

29 & 41 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, (Ken. 470).

TABLE SUPPLIES

OLLIFF BROS.

PURVEYORS OF MEAT

12 Symons St., Sloane Square, S. W.

Phone: 633 Kensington

SCHOOL OF DANCING

MAYFAIR School of Dancing, 5 James

St. Oxford St. (adjoining Times Book

Club). Principals: Miss Flora M. Fair-

bairn and Miss Noona MacQuoid. Expert

tuition to students of all ages in every

branch of the art, including training of

students for the profession and teachers.

APARTMENTS

AN OFFICER'S SISTER would like to let two

rooms with attendance in her flat in Basil

Street, Knightsbridge close to tube station, for

3, 6 or 9 months, or entire flat. Terms on ap-

plication to McK., 6 Curzon Street, Mayfair,

London, Eng.

APARTMENTS furnished, with attendance,

board as desired. Terms moderate. 23 Halsey

St., Nr. Sloane Sq., London, S. W. 1.

STATIONERS

STATIONERY. One Room good qual-

ity Note-paper and Envelopes to match,

printed or stamped with address. Car-

riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.

E. & S. HUTLER, Printers and Stationers,

148, Strand Green Road, N.

WANTED

WANTED at once, a thoroughly capable par-

lourier and/or house-painter, also under-

housemaid. Seven servants kept. Good wages.

Write 9 Bracknell Gardens, Hampstead.

WANTED for October, furnished flat quiet

near Kensington Gardens, 2 reception, 4 bed-

rooms. Also good general servant. X 35, Mon-

itor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

WANTED to purchase in September, small

house in Chelsea. Electric light, modern con-

veniences. THOMPSON, 52 Lr. Sloane St.

SEVENOAKS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

S. YOUNG & SON

Household Removals and Warehousing

Phone 290 Sevenoaks

BROMLEY, KENT

APARTMENTS

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS with or with-

out attendance. Terms moderate. 75 Cedar

Rd., Beckenham, Kent.

SOUTHSEA

RESTAURANTS

W. BRUNTON & SON

High Class Baker and Confectioner

SPECIALTY—CHOCOLATES

Our Own Make. From 3s. per lb.

RESTAURANT

High Class Cuisine Well Recommended

38-40, Palmerston Road, Southsea

Phone 4242

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

87 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA

MABEL HUXFORD

HAT AND VEIL SPECIALIST

Moderate Prices

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS, Drain-

age Experts. F. BROWN & SON,

85, Marlton Rd., Southsea. Phone 5209.

DAIRIES

YOUNG & SONS, DAIRYMEN

36, Hambrook Street,

Phone 6871, Southsea.

SUSSEX

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HIGHCLERE, Private Hotel, 38 and 60

LEEDS, DUBLIN, WASHINGTON, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, ETC.

LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general House furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.

Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.

For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS

Phone 630 Central.

BOOTMAKERS

Notice of Removal.

E. BARROWS & SON

Depot for "the Pedo-grad" system of measurement for footwear. (late 10 King Edward St.) Have secured and opened more centrally situated premises at

19, COMMERCIAL STREET
(under the LEEDS LIBRARY)

TAILORS

HAISTE & SON

Gentlemen's Outfitters

63 Vicar Lane
Corner of Queen Victoria Street, LEEDS

TABLE SUPPLIES

For Choice Fruit, Vegetables,
Fresh Country Butter and Eggs.

GEO. WALKER

Hyde Park Corner (Opposite Post Office),
Tel. 137 Headingley, LEEDS.

PRINTERS

PRINTING & STATIONERY
STERNBERG & CO., Ltd.
Top of Albion St., Leeds.

DUBLIN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COYLE

LADIES' TAILOR
COURT DRESSMAKER
FURRIER

Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Mrs. Boothwell

Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses,
Golf-coats, etc.

77 Grafton St., DUBLIN Tel. 585

CHOICE HANDBAGS

Hat ornaments and chains to match
dress; beaded; rich material, original
designs.

KINGHAM INDUSTRIES, 21 Mountjoy Sq.
MME. EASTWOOD, 1 Clare St.
Milliner, Dressmaker, Blouses, Furs,
Remodelling and altering, moderate prices.

THE DUBLIN EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY

Children's Dresses, Lingerie, 23, Clare Street,
Dublin.

TAILORS

WM. SCOTT & CO.
LIMITED

16 Westmoreland Street, DUBLIN

NAVAL, MILITARY,
MERCHANT and
SPORTING TAILORS &
BREECHES MAKERS

ABBOTT & BALDWIN.

Military, Civil and Ladies' Tailors

19 Wicklow Street, Dublin

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ESTD. 1792

as a manufacturer and retailer
of gentlemen's hats and caps of
quality and style.

J. MORGAN

9, Grafton Street

DUBLIN

GOVERNERS

VISITING GOVERNERS, Superior French,
Metric, etc. Tailor, Excellent references.
Miss B. HANCOCK, 18 Charlotte Ave., Dublin.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

KNOWLES AND SONS

Choice Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables

27 Grafton Street
24 Upper Baginot Street

WEST WIGAN COAL

Bright, clean and durable.

RYDER & SONS, Upper Baginot St.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS

DOWDALL, 9 Moterworth St.
Repairs to Boots and Shoes

Good class work promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING

M. CALDWELL AND SON

9 South Frederick St., DUBLIN

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL SERVANTS requiring good situations
should apply to MRS. WOODS, 12 South Anne
Street, Dublin.

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Combridge, Ltd.

18 and 20 Grafton Street

DUBLIN

Khaki Frames any size
any Regiment

JEWELLERS

EDMUND JOHNSON, Ltd.

GEM RINGS, PEARL NECKLACES,
Irish Manufactured Silverware

54 Grafton Street, DUBLIN.

RESTAURANTS

CAFE CAIRO

LIGHT LUNCHEONS A SPECIALTY

DUBLIN 59 Grafton Street

GLOVES

"EXCLUSIVE GLOVER"
(Formerly Supple)
Perfect fit guaranteed.
All gloves fitted on.
Moderate prices.

49, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

SQUIER

TULSA, OKLA.

DRY GOODS

RETAIL ENDEAVOR AND LOYALTY
"Home was not built in a day." It has taken
many years to bring our business to its present
high standard. This has not been easy but with
our motto, "Better Service Always," we have
kept ahead in merchandise, in price and in
service.

VANDEVEN'S, So. Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Bass Furniture and
Carpet Company

Tulsa and Oklahoma City

Oklahoma's Leading Furniture Store

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE HAIL STORE

211 South Main Street

Garments for Women

Always Watch Our Windows

SHOES

115 So. Main Street
Exclusive Agents for the
Ground Gripper—Stetson Red Cross—
Edwin C. Burt Shoes—For Men and
Women.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
and
SPORTING GOODS

F. B. DESHON & COMPANY

416 S. Main. Phone 572.

TABLE SUPPLIES

JOHNSON BROS.

For Exclusive High Grade Groceries

Try Our Richelieu Brands

516 S. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

Phone 2250

ELECTRICIANS

FRANK S. DAVIDSON CO.

House Wiring—Old or New

Electric Supplies, Motors and Repairing

Phone 987 316 E. 3rd Street

HEATING AND PLUMBING

S. J. CAMPBELL

Phone 5306 P. O. Box 1064

CLEANING AND DYEING

For Perfect Cleaning Phone 4080

CLYSON CLEANING WORKS

515 South Main

GLASGOW

BOOTS AND SHOES

"FITWELL"

37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW

SPECIALISTS IN

MEN'S FOOTWEAR

THREE BRANDS "SELECTA" "OMEGA"
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

M. & A. RINTOUL

HOSIERS, GLOVES and SHIRTMAKERS

16 Renfield Street, Glasgow

ALSO LADIES' GLOVES

SHIP BROKER

ERL. ANSTENSEN

SHIPBROKER

88 HOPE STR., GLASGOW

Telegrams: "Anstensen"

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes of Typewriters for office work or
home use.

Repairs, Typewriting and Duplicating

DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores

165 Hope Street, GLASGOW.

WANTED

WANTED, experienced General, good plain
cook. Good wages. Small family. MRS. FAUL,
Garthland, Helensburgh, Scotland.

EDINBURGH

BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN

George Gibson & Son

Specialists in

FINEST HAMS

Bacon's Best Quality

Specialty selected Butter and Cheese

of Excellent Flavor

Country orders carefully attended to.

44 QUEENFERRY STREET

Telephone No. 2286 Central

TABLE SUPPLIES

JAS. JOHNSTON

BACON, BUTTER AND EGGS

A Specialty

1 Tennant Street Phone 15 Leith.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WILLIAM FOSTER

Drysalter and Oil Merchant

Home Household Requisites

84 HIGH STREET Telephone: Central 850

STATIONERS

GEORGE STEWART & CO.

Manufacturing Stationers

92 George Street, Edinburgh

Telephones 4015 Central

PHOTOGRAPHY

For best results in

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

of Amateur's Negatives

J. R. WATSON

5, Frederick St. and 13 Rhandwick Place

EDINBURGH

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVID FENDER

HOSIER, SHIRT MAKER AND HATTER

40 Rhandwick Place

GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Telephone 1682 Central Established 1863

TORONTO, CANADA

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MOVOL

THE STAIN REMOVER

Removes iron-mould (rust), ink, grass,
fruit, mildew and other STAINS from
linen, silk, etc., without injury to the
fabric, generally with one application.

EDGE'S LTD., 25 Front St., E. Toronto,
and from all better class Stores and
Chemists.

Trade Supplied at usual discount.

Please mention the Monitor when ordering

NORFOLK, VA.

JEWELERS

GALE-FORD COMPANY

Incorporated

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

CONFECTIONERY

Agents for

Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's

and Other High Grade Confections

HOWARD'S, Inc., 200 Main St.

FLORISTS

WM. J. NEWTON

303 Granby Street

Greenhouses: Colonial and 24th St.

Phones: Store 4000—Residence 1972

LAUNDRIES

COMPERE & SONS

PARISIAN LAUNDRY

Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning

1259 Church Street

SHOES

S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.

"SHOES OF QUALITY"

228 Granby Street

CLOTHIERS

SHULMAN COMPANY

Hatters, Tailors, Clothiers

High-Grade Custom Tailors

Monticello Hotel Corner, Norfolk, Virginia

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

GROCERIES

PURE FOOD GROCERY

Leading Fancy Grocers

Quality never lowered, make prices cheap

223 WEST OKMULGEE

Phones 1200-1207-3148

BROWN'S C. O. D. Grocery and Market,
O. S. REDFIELD, Proprietor. 404-6-8
W. Okmulgee ave.

OKLAHOMA CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

KERR DRY GOODS CO.
Order by Mail
Shipping Charges Prepaid

KORABIGH-BROWN
DRY GOODS CO.
215-219 West Main Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT STORES

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST AND PENNA AVB.

Kann's are Exclusive

Representatives in Washington for

"RADMOOR"

Pure Unadulterated Silk Hose

in black, white and 126 colors.

Pair \$1.10

LANSBURGH & BRO.

MAIL ORDERS

receive prompt and careful attention by

Expert Shoppers

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

THE STOCKET-FISKE CO.

MOTH Paper Reasonable

Prices

919 E. St. N. W. Phone M. 3641

FINANCIAL

1408 G Street, N. W.

Banking in all its branches

3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

BALTIMORE

DRY GOODS

HUTZLER

BROTHERS

@

BALTIMORE

DEPARTMENT STORES

Baltimore's Best Store

Hochschild

Kohn

& Company

Howard and Lexington

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Visit the Shop

of Unusual and

Artistic Things

for Gifts

LYCETT, Importer

317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Stocking the Apartment Preserve Closet

"Do come and see our preserve closet," invited the Girl Who Keeps House; "already it is beginning to fill up, after the winter raids upon it. We like plenty of jams and jellies in this house, and we are quite partial to our own concoctions. Moreover, we are really quite proud of a closet well stocked with sweets of our own preparation. And we have worked out an easy scheme for our preserving. Shall I tell you about it?"

The caller showed a highly gratifying interest, and so the Girl Who Keeps House continued: "You know that there are two of us girls living here; we are both very busy people all day long, and there is always plenty to do in the evenings. But, although we do not have much time for it, we do enjoy our housekeeping immensely, particularly the cooking. I shall never forget our first preserving experience. It was some of the handsomest plums possible, nice, big, round, juicy, purple ones, just the kind my grandmother used to preserve every year when I was a youngster. They looked so tempting, and I remembered so well how they ought to taste, that I bought a basket of them and carried it home on the elevated train. It broke on one end and kept me busy salvaging the plums, but I managed to get most of them home safely. But, just imagine my dismay, when I walked in, so well pleased and satisfied with my purchase, to find that Elizabeth had bought a huge basket of peaches! And both peaches and plums were so ripe that they had to be put up that very night; and, any way, we both had engagements for the next two or three evenings, so we simply could not procrastinate at all!"

"Fortunately, we had an excellent cook book in the house which we consulted diligently, but the hard part was that we had no preserving kettle, only two or three rather small sauce-pans. It was new work to both of us and looked endless, for we could cook so little at a time. We had never heard of such a thing as the cold pack way; all we knew anything about was the open kettle method, and precious little about that. But we got along very well, considering our lack of proper implements. We canned some of the peaches and preserved the rest. We preserved about half of the plums and made jam of the remainder. We had to sit up pretty late, one of us occupying our only kitchen chair, the other perched on the step ladder. After that evening, we thought that we would not bother with preserving again, but would trust to the kindness of our old home friends to supply us with such things henceforth. But the next year we felt differently. And then it was that we began to work out our scheme.

"The meals that we get are always simple, and we almost never make desserts; instead, we use fresh fruits and berries. Now, you know that, if you put a bowl of fresh strawberries or blackberries or anything of the sort on the table, you do not always eat them all, but, if you put those that are left away until the next meal, they frequently lose their interesting appearance. One night there were enough strawberries left to fill a measuring cup heaping full. I decided that I would cook them and see how much jam they would make. To my delight, they made a nice little glassful. Another night we had quite a lot of red currants and raspberries left. We treated them the same way, and added two more glasses of jam to the shelves of our preserve closet. Soon we began to get very much interested in these additions; they were so easily managed and small amounts of fruit cook so rapidly. We used about three-fourths as much sugar as fruit, and found that that was an excellent proportion. One day we had a lot of blueberries that we, for some reason or other, could not or did not find it advisable to use as we had originally planned, so Elizabeth made a jar of jam of

them; delicious it was, too; we only wished the following winter that we had made more of it. Next time, however, we are going to squeeze in a little bit of lemon juice, to bring out the flavor better.

"Oh, no, all our preserving is not done this way, but I think probably the greater part of it is. Not long ago, we bought a dozen boxes of strawberries and preserved them all, and sometimes we have even bought a basket of peaches or cherries. But I notice that, already, we have quite a number of jars of strawberry jam which we have put up at odd times. It cooks while we are clearing away the dinner things, so does not demand extra time.

"We usually make jam, because that is the easiest thing to make, or so we think; of course, it might not be practical to make jelly in such small quantities, still we have made two or three glasses of blackberry jelly at a time.

"As for containers, we use a great many small ones; they are so convenient, when there are just two of

us to breakfast, as is usually the case. Then we do not have to have the same kind so long at a time. We save all the small jars that the mayonnaise and cheese, and other similar things that we buy, come in, and they make excellent containers for our jams. Then we have some real jelly glasses, too, so there is plenty of variety of size.

"We do so enjoy giving our visitors things that we have concocted ourselves. Now I am going to make you some sandwiches, with cream cheese and some bar-le-duc jelly that I made myself, and see if you do not like it. Preserving is great fun, our style; we quite enjoy the work of doing it, as well as the results later on. I suppose anyone who had to preserve for a large family might not be enthusiastic over our scheme; still, I do think that, when there are enough berries left after a meal to make a glass of jam, the work entailed is so slight that it is quite well worth making that one jarful. And it is surprising how fast this jar-at-a-time method fills up the shelves."

The History and Making of Clothes

An excellent book of instruction in the art and methods of fashioning clothes is "Dressmaking," by Jane Fales, assistant professor of household arts, and director of the department of textiles and clothing of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The volume is divided into three main parts, dealing with the historic development of costume, textiles and dressmaking proper.

"The first coverings worn, even though necessarily simple, must have given much the same satisfaction as hanging ornaments, in that there could be constant variety and increased number," writes Miss Fales in the introductory chapter. "No attempt was made to fit these garments. All skins or furs were flat and materials were woven flat; but the body was of varying contour, and so the materials seem most often to be draped or held around the body by a girdle and some substitute for pins.

"As greater technical skill was acquired and the number of garments increased, it was found satisfactory to have the shape of the garment conform somewhat to that of the figure. Once this fashion was established, more fitted garments followed. With the fitted garments, the question of convenience arose. Clothing must be made to be put on and taken off without difficulty; it must be so made as not to hamper the use of all parts of the body. In addition to cut, came the question of materials; only those could be chosen which were sufficiently flexible to permit freedom of action.

"How soon fashion began to affect dress and its development it is difficult to state. There seem to be various explanations for its power, past and present. The most potent factor was, without doubt, the desire for variety, the universal dramatic quality, the desire to become part of the 'passing show'—to be 'in fashion.'

"The first coverings that were made—that is, shaped and sewed—were the products of the home. As they increased in number and were more fitted, the making of the garments became more difficult and demanded the special attention of certain members of the family, and we have the simple beginnings of dressmaking as an occupation.

"In the development of the trade which followed, many changes have been made in the texture and design and the materials used, but in form they have remained a flat web, woven without any effort to conform to the outline of the figure which they are intended to cover. In these same thousands of years of change, the number and characteristics of the garments worn have, in general, been the same, but the variety of style and intricacy of cut have so increased, and with the increase have been included

so many other considerations, that dressmaking, which was at first estimated merely as a trade, must now be treated as an art."

Later on, as this occupation developed from a trade into an art, so the author explains, a new standard had to be met, for it was felt that the finished garment must be not only useful and suitable, but must also have definite economic and aesthetic values. Thus she considered it fitting to discuss the history of clothes and textile economics and art along with the technique of dressmaking.

The chapters devoted to history deal with the dress worn by women of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the French in the Middle Ages and before, and then the styles prevalent at the French court up through the Nineteenth Century. Hair arrangement and millinery are also discussed and many interesting illustrations are given.

The part devoted to textiles includes a discussion of carding, spinning and weaving, the processes of manufacturing the four most important fibers, cotton, wool, silk and linen. A chapter on textile economics deals with comparison of fibers, design and various tests for fabrics, tests for strength, color, good fibers and substitutes.

The third part, dressmaking, comprises about two-thirds of the book. Under this general heading the author discusses choice of material and design, tools, including sewing boxes and sewing machines, thimbles, scissors, pins, needles, tracing wheels, chalk, skirt rules, squares and other such necessities, preparation of materials—sponging and pressing—cutting, marking, fitting and taking measures. Careful directions are given, most minute, in fact, for measuring. Drafting and pattern-making is another subject dealt with so thoroughly that it seems as though even the woman who had never sewed a stitch could not fail to get excellent results. The patterns drafted in the illustrations and explained minutely in the text include a shirt-waist, shirt-waist sleeve, foundation skirt, tight-fitting waist and collar, tight-fitting sleeve and kimono waist.

A group of most useful special directions tell the dressmaker just how to make any required alterations in patterns. The use of the dress form and the last of the book, discusses finishing and embroidery. The first division includes seam finishes, edge finishes, fastenings, decorative ways of securing fullness and decorative methods of finishing plaits, stitching, buttons, etc. The making of bound and tailor buttonholes is explained at length and very well illustrated. As for embroidery, directions, also illustrated, are given for many stitches, chain stitching, wide chain stitching, lazy-daisy stitch, bullion, brier, Indian herringbone and feather-stitching, French knots, couching and fagoting, of various varieties. Smocking, too, may be learned from the careful directions given, and this, too, is well illustrated.

Although this book was written as a manual or textbook for schools and colleges, it is indeed a valuable aid to the home dressmaker, just the thing for the woman who wishes to learn how to make her own clothes. In the discussion of the historic development of costume, Miss Fales writes in the subject of "originality" in clothes: "Every fashion and every detail of fashion of the present day may be traced to that of some former period. It is only through contact with the representations of these fashions that the creative ability so necessary in designing is awakened; it is only through a knowledge of them that what is called 'originality' is possible. In this connection, originality means the power to adapt and adapt suitably the fashions of the past to the demands of the present."

"It is because the French have this knowledge, because in their libraries, churches and museums there are these records free to all, because for centuries they have appreciated their value and have through constant practice acquired skill in their use, that all the fashion world looks to them for inspiration and guidance in design and in costume."

Rose-Dotted Lingerie

Lingerie grows ever more frivolous. One celebrated Paris designer offers a chemise of cream voile over which are dotted pink courses. Of course, there are also dainty narrow ruffles of rose-colored marquisette and rose ribbons.

A Cool Summer Frock



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a cool green and white striped linen frock for a child. It has a plain white yoke, cuffs and belt, outlined in hand-crocheted beading.

Cabbage Cookery

Cabbages, crisp new ones, are becoming quite plentiful in the market these days and so, perhaps, it may be well to consider various ways of serving them, other than just plain boiled as with the old-fashioned boiled dinner. Among the recipes in "Hints to Housewives," New York's municipal cookery book, as it might be called, are the following, said to be well worth trying:

Cabbage with Cheese—Boil the cabbage until tender, for about 45 to 60 minutes, press out the water and chop it. Make a white sauce of 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour, 1 cup of milk, ½ teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Spread a layer of cabbage on the bottom of a pudding dish; cover it with white sauce; then add a layer of grated cheese. Make a second layer of cabbage, sauce and cheese; cover the top with a layer of crumbs and place it in the oven. When the sauce bubbles through the crumbs, it is done. Serve in the same dish.

Stuffed Cabbage—For this, select a nice head of Savoy cabbage. Pour over it boiling water, let stand 15 minutes, drain, scald again and let stand 30 minutes. Drain and shake until dry. Make the stuffing as follows: Wash 2 heaping tablespoons of rice in cold water, then mix it with ½ pound of sausage meat, add a tablespoon of onion and a tablespoon of chopped parsley; mix all well together. Open the cabbage carefully to the very center; put in a half teaspoon of the mixture, fold over two or three of the little leaves; now cover these with a layer of the mixture, fold over this the next layer of leaves, and so on until each layer is stuffed. Press all firmly together, tie in a piece of cheesecloth, put it into a kettle of boiling salted water, and boil 2 hours. When done, carefully remove the cloth, stand the cabbage in a deep round dish, pour over it cream sauce, and serve very hot.

Cabbage Rolls—Choose a good firm head of cabbage, separate the leaves, wash them and boil in water for about 10 minutes. Then drain off the water. Mix the stuffing as follows: 1 cup of boiled rice, ½ pound of raw chopped meat, 1 small onion grated, enough milk to moisten, salt and pepper to taste. Take 1 tablespoon of the stuffing and roll it in each cabbage leaf, and tie securely, forming rolls. Brown the cabbage rolls in hot drippings in a pot, and then add a little water and cook slowly for about an hour; then take out the cabbage rolls. To the drippings in the pan, add 2 level tablespoons of flour and stir until it browns. Then add about 1

cup of boiling water and ½ teaspoon of kitchen bouquet, and pour this sauce over the cabbage rolls.

Puree of Cabbages and Potatoes—Peel 6 medium-sized potatoes and put them in a stewpan, with boiling water enough to cover them. Cook just 30 minutes. Pour off the water and mash fine and light. Beat in ½ pint hot milk, 2 tablespoons butter or drippings, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper and 1 pint boiled, finely minced cabbage. Cook about 5 minutes longer, enough to reheat.

When You Eat Out of Doors

"Don't you like to eat out of doors, these warm summer days?" asked the girl from the city, of the country woman in town for a day's shopping.

"Indeed I do," was the reply, "So much so that one corner of our veranda is commonly spoken of as the dining room. And, moreover, I have just bought some new furniture for it, which is the most attractive I have ever seen. It is simple, too, of plain cream white—natural colored, not stained or painted or enameled—willow. The table is a good sized oval one, but this new furniture is not going to take up too much space, for the interesting thing about the set is that the six chairs all fit right under the table, when not in use, so there is only one piece of furniture to be thought of when the question of space comes up. It is such an interesting arrangement; that is one reason why I bought it."

"Our outdoor dining room is in one of the rear corners of the piazza, and from it we get a beautiful view of fields and hills, beyond the flower garden at our feet. A tall screen of hollyhocks—they are so beautiful now; you ought to come out to see them!—offers a welcome bit of shade when the sun is hot, but still does not shut out the view; instead, it frames parts of it as beautiful little pictures."

Johnny Cake With Suet

Sift together ½ cup of white flour and 1 teaspoon baking powder. Add 1½ cups of Indian meal, 1 heaping cup of maple sugar (if it is not convenient to get that, brown sugar may be substituted, although the result is not so perfect) and 1 cup of beef suet chopped fine. Mix these ingredients together well, and then stir in 2 tablespoons of melted butter and 1 cup of milk. Bake in a well greased pan, in a quick oven.

First Button Manufacture in New England

In "A History of Williston Seminary," Joseph Henry Sawyer has placed an interesting account of the beginnings of the cloth-covered button industry in the New World. The business was that of Samuel Williston and his wife, who were then living in the Congregational parsonage home of the elder Williston at Easthampton, in Massachusetts.

"The manufacture of cloth-covered buttons in America," relates Mr. Sawyer, "began in the Easthampton parsonage, and Emily Graves Williston was the employer and employee, the business manager and the office force. But the demand for her buttons soon exceeded what her tireless industry and nimble fingers could produce. Here her husband joined her, having left farming in order to become a producer of values through manufacturing. The implements used in the beginning of this button industry were tools rather than machines, and there was little division of labor. As the work was originally done in the parsonage, so for a time it was done in other homes—in the village, then beyond the village. A warehouse was built in Easthampton. There the material was brought from New York by boat to Hartford, and by team from Hartford to Easthampton. This material was cut in the warehouse and then distributed, to be put together in finished buttons and brought back. The industry grew until one thousand families were employed throughout Old Hampshire. By this labor the wives and daughters in the village, and on the farms, found opportunity in spare hours from household cares to add to their income. The Williston teams, taking out button material and bringing in finished buttons, became a familiar and important link, uniting remote neighborhoods, and serving as a means of communication between them, doing errands, carrying messages and distributing the news. In the warehouse at home, Mrs. Emily Williston ceased to make buttons with her own hands, while she directed others. She had charge of the office force. At first she was all of that force. She conducted the correspondence, kept the books, made the payroll and bills of lading, collected and paid bills."

"The manufacture of cloth-covered buttons had become well established and profitable, when an important change was made in the manner of conducting the business. This was the concentration of the manufacture in one place, rather than its distribution over a wide area. It was the change which came in other New England industries, from the piece-work in the homes of the people to the division of labor in the factory. Mr. Williston met in New York a Creole, Francis Sidney—who said that he had lived in England, and had worked in a button factory, and could tell how the machines were made and worked. After assuring himself that the man had valuable information to impart, Mr. Williston received him into his employ and brought him to Easthampton. Then he sought the cooperation of his friend Joel Hayden, founder of Haydensville, in the town of Williamsburg, and a Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Hayden was an expert mechanic and successful inventor. He translated, Sidney's descriptions into button machines, and they wrought successfully. The partnership of Williston and Hayden was formed, and the manufacture of lasting cloth-covered buttons began in Haydensville."

In another part of the book, Mr. Sawyer tells how Mrs. Williston conceived the idea of a button industry. He writes: "Buttons for garments worn by either men or women were made at that time in New England by covering wooden button-molds, the outer segment of a small sphere of wood, with cloth. Williston had been a center for the manufacture of these button-molds, and Emily Graves in her early home had covered many of them. In the Easthampton home she filled her spare hours with this employment, in order to bear her part in the maintenance of the family and provide herself with means for her own benevolences. The suggestion for improving her product came unexpectedly. It was customary then for a clergyman when abroad to be helped on his way by entertainment in the homes of brother clergymen. Such a guest was received in the Easthampton home and welcomed to the parsonage's chamber. He was a man of grand manner which bespoke his unusual station and claimed recognition of it. The quick eye of Mrs. Samuel noticed also that the fine cape overcoat which he wore was furnished with buttons of a style and manufacture unknown to her, and she resolved to become possessed of the information these buttons might give. When the family separated for the night she was detained, as she said, by duty in the kitchen, in preparation for the morning meal. With this work done, she took the coat of the grand gentleman into the kitchen, cut one of the buttons from the garment, picked it in pieces, and learned of what it was made and how put together. Then she remade the button, put it in place again, and returned the coat to the hall. She had worked far into the night, but when the guest went in the morning, he left behind the knowledge of an English machine-made button."

"Mrs. Williston lost no time in putting her knowledge to use. She gathered the necessary material, prepared it, and made a score or more buttons. For the material for covering the buttons she cut her wedding gown, the first and only silk dress she had owned. She took the buttons to Northampton, and offered them for sale in the store of Josiah Dwight Whitney, her brother-in-law and father of the famous Whitney sons. It chanced that President Humphrey of Amherst College was there, bargaining for a suit of clothes, and at Mr. Whitney's suggestion he accepted these buttons to be used on his coat. . . . Encouraged by this approval of her work, Mrs. Williston bought material of Mr. Whitney and made a gross or more of buttons. These were sent to Mr. Arthur Tappan, then a prominent merchant in New York. Mr. Tappan promptly ordered twenty-five gross. Then Mr. Williston turned from farming to the manufacture of buttons and the industry which grew to such proportions was established."

ments of a small sphere of wood, with cloth. Williston had been a center for the manufacture of these button-molds, and Emily Graves in her early home had covered many of them. In the Easthampton home she filled her spare hours with this employment, in order to bear her part in the maintenance of the family and provide herself with means for her own benevolences. The suggestion for improving her product came unexpectedly. It was customary then for a clergyman when abroad to be helped on his way by entertainment in the homes of brother clergymen. Such a guest was received in the Easthampton home and welcomed to the parsonage's chamber. He was a man of grand manner which bespoke his unusual station and claimed recognition of it. The quick eye of Mrs. Samuel noticed also that the fine cape overcoat which he wore was furnished with buttons of a style and manufacture unknown to her, and she resolved to become possessed of the information these buttons might give. When the family separated for the night she was detained, as she said, by duty in the kitchen, in preparation for the morning meal. With this work done, she took the coat of the grand gentleman into the kitchen, cut one of the buttons from the garment, picked it in pieces, and learned of what it was made and how put together. Then she remade the button, put it in place again, and returned the coat to the hall. She had worked far into the night, but when the guest went in the morning, he left behind the knowledge of an English machine-made button."

"Mrs. Williston lost no time in putting her knowledge to use. She gathered the necessary material, prepared it, and made a score or more buttons. For the material for covering the buttons she cut her wedding gown, the first and only silk dress she had owned. She took the buttons to Northampton, and offered them for sale in the store of Josiah Dwight Whitney, her brother-in-law and father of the famous Whitney sons. It chanced that President Humphrey of Amherst College was there, bargaining for a suit of clothes, and at Mr. Whitney's suggestion he accepted these buttons to be used on his coat. . . . Encouraged by this approval of her work, Mrs. Williston bought material of Mr. Whitney and made a gross or more of buttons. These were sent to Mr. Arthur Tappan, then a prominent merchant in New York. Mr. Tappan promptly ordered twenty-five gross. Then Mr. Williston turned from farming to the manufacture of buttons and the industry which grew to such proportions was established."

Stuffed Onions

Make several large onions into cups, by scooping out the hearts. Chop the parts cut out with any sort of cold meat. Add also a few dried bread crumbs, a dash of mace and 1 tablespoon of cream. Blend these ingredients together well and stuff the hollowed onions with it. Bake them for about 1 hour, basting frequently with melted butter. When done, remove carefully from the pan, in order not to break them. Add the juice of ½ a lemon to the juice left in the baking pan and thicken this with 1 tablespoon of browned flour. Let this come to a boil, stir into it 4 tablespoons of cream. Pour this sauce over the onions and serve.



Why Do Women Ask for the Stylish Stout in THE **Derby WAIST?** Because They Are SNAPPY STYLES PERFECT FITTING SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP If your dealer does not handle them, write us for nearest dealer. **DERBY WAIST, INC.** 40 West 32 Street, NEW YORK

Mothers

appreciate the qualities of the OSTERMOOR MATTRESS. To examine it is enough. No argument afterwards is needed to convince them as to the value of this famous mattress. It is the mattress which challenges any mattress at any price for comfort and wear. Write or telephone for illustrated 14-page booklet, mailed free.

Ostermoor & Co. 115 Broadway, 115 Elizabeth Street, 1 door from Grand St. NEW YORK

MARKILO (MAR-KEE-LO) THE ANSWER TO YOUR MARKING PROBLEM The difficulties of BOOK MARKING are overcome in the design of MARKILO. 8 Styles—The T or Bar Style, \$1.50; the Kilo, \$2.00. Putpads in U. S. Catalog, fully illustrated, on request. G. PERRY, 5481 Harper Ave., CHICAGO

We Are Always Ready to Serve You **Edward A. Wiegand & Co.** Electrical Contractors Everything Electrical 5704 Germantown Ave., 4047 Old York Rd., Bell Tel. Germantown, 1254. Res. Wyo. 3124-J PHILADELPHIA

NEW MODELS Suitable to all figures. Prices \$1 to \$18 Silk and Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Stockings, Negligees, Blouses. **M. B. STEWART** 1510 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

Germantown Novelty Shop CLARA S. SMITH 62 West Chelten Ave., Cin., Philadelphia

ART NEEDLEWORK BEADS WOOLS READY-TO-EMBROIDER CHILDREN'S DRESSES NOVELTIES GIFTS Careful attention to mail orders. Phone Cin. 4066

Marmalade Jar Floral Cuttings 35c **THE CUT GLASS SHOP** 7 So. 16th St. Philadelphia. Repairing of All Kinds

FRANK R. HASTINGS FLOWERS 5 W. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia. Tel. Germantown 5795

Printing Walter Hunter 1534 Sanson Street PHILADELPHIA

WALLPAPER FABRICS PAINTING TYROUS KLINE COMPANY 807 North Broad St., Philadelphia.

THE EMMETT ART SHOP Art Goods and Art Needlework Stationery and Gifts 5034 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO. S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets CHICAGO, ILL. The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account

Established 1892 Incorporated A STATE BANK 1897 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000.00 **OSCAR G. FOREMAN**, President **GEORGE N. NEISE**, Vice-Pres. **HAROLD E. FOREMAN**, Vice-Pres. **JOHN TERBORGH**, Cashier **JAMES A. HEMINGWAY**, Secretary **ALFRED G. FOREMAN**, Asst. Cashier **ANDREW F. MOELLER**, Asst. Cashier **EDWIN L. NEISE**, Asst. Secretary **NEIL J. SHANNON**, Trust Officer **FRANK B. WOLFE**, Auditor

THE HOME FORUM

Love Is Conqueror

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONQUEST is the delight of mankind. Something won or something achieved is the burden of poet's song and author's story until one is convinced that this insatiable desire of humanity is its dominant characteristic, its greatest blessing or its deepest curse. The desire to conquer has undoubtedly been misused, nevertheless this does not prove that it is not legitimate; it rather points to the inherent dominion of man, to God's great gift revealed to those who through spiritual understanding see man as the image and likeness of Spirit, Mind. Because mankind has not considered this question from the right viewpoint, thinking only of its wants rather than of its actual needs, the abuse of the desire to conquer has become fairly universal.

Of what, then, does our right to conquer consist? How are we to distinguish the true conqueror? To the man on the street it may be of little interest to hear that the right and power to conquer comes from God, but it will mean much to him if he is told that this exercise of true dominion will overcome every ill to which the flesh is heir, not omitting even his so-called business troubles. Now what this same man on the street has often realized with more or less poignancy is his own inefficiency. Dominance in terms of the street, or power of conquest if you will have it so, means efficiency and the greater the efficiency the greater the power of conquest and the greater the true success. Then what is there to conquer? Just one thing, and that is self. It is the privilege, nay the duty, then, to conquer a false sense of self—a self that endorses matter as real and thereby denies the reality of God, Spirit, the very source of all true power of conquest or efficiency.

All the various forms of selfishness that hinder true success, will be found to be based upon the assumption

that matter is reality and power and the conquest of self therefore depends largely around the belief we have in matter. So it is plain that in order to win we must look away from matter and its limitations into Spirit and Love. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343): "Warmed by the sunshine of Truth, watered by the heavenly dew of Love, the fruits of Christian Science spring upward, and away from the sordid soil of self and matter." It is evident, then, that the great conquest into which every one has to enter begins with self. Logically it could not be gain anywhere else, for until a false sense of self is subdued it is wholly impossible to get a right viewpoint as to what one really has to conquer or to gain. Is not this the reason why there seem to be so many disappointed people in this world—people who have made prodigious efforts to conquer the things material only to find that they have won nothing worth having because they have failed to conquer self?

"I am in full accord," says our friend on the street, "with the idea of self-control and so I am daily increasing my will-power so as to be the better enabled to succeed." That is just where our friend makes his big mistake, for by strengthening will-power he strengthens the thing he wishes to subdue, the very self he must overcome. The conquest of a material self comes not, therefore, through a stoical application of human will, but alone through spiritual understanding, the understanding that displaces human, erratic, and ignorant will by submission to the divine will which is always good and always perfect because it is Principle, God. Thus Principle and not human will becomes the dominant factor in overcoming a false sense of self and brings the true spiritual self, the conqueror, into view.

But what has all this to do with divine Love? Just this: "Love is the Liberator." (Science and Health, p. 225.) Love delivers us from a false material sense of self. In Christian Science we learn that divine Love is Principle. Does this seem transcendental? Then let us see how it will work out in life practice. Love overcomes self, or mind in matter, because Love is Spirit and there is no discord in divine Love, no deviation from itself, that is to say, from Principle. Nothing more practical or greater was ever given to mankind, as Jesus himself indicated, than the commandment: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." In this commandment,

we find, lies the secret of overcoming self, but the secret is won only on the basis of Christian Science, for Christian Science alone is able to show us how we may truly love our neighbor and thereby overcome both material sense and self. Then what does it mean to love our neighbor as ourselves? It means to overcome all resentment, hatred, anger, malice, envy, greed, and lust; for all these rule in our thought about our neighbor and, whether we admit it or not, they show how much or how little of the stature of the Christ, the divine idea, we have received into our consciousness. We can overcome this evil company only as we rule out of our thought through Christian Science, the fleshly concept of man which includes, nay is, the very product of all that is erroneous and unreal. Then we shall behold the real man, the spiritual idea that reflects God, Spirit, but not matter.

If we think of our neighbor, then, even as we would want him through spiritual understanding to think of us, we are loving our neighbor as ourselves and fulfilling all spiritual law. Therefore we are also conquering self. Humanity's opinions and beliefs seem to touch us at every point and our so-called carnal mind is but our individual response to these universal beliefs. So it is not difficult to see how learning to love our neighbor, according to Christian Science, will overcome moral self and make of us true conquerors. It will make it more easy to forgive, and readiness to forgive is one of the true marks of a Christian. On this point the example of Mrs. Eddy is worth remembering. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19) she says: "The Christian Scientist cherishes no resentment; he knows that that would harm him more than all the malice of his foes. Brethren, even as Jesus forgave, forgive thou. I say it with joy—no person can commit an offense against me that I cannot forgive." These were the words of one who had truly conquered self, who, therefore, was a true conqueror.

Let us Do Our Duty

Let us do our duty in our shop and in our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great war, and we knew that victory for mankind depended upon our bravery, strength, and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Catherine's Chapel, on the Pilgrim's Way, England

There is a grassy track above the Way near Guildford which is part of the oldest road in the United Kingdom of which any continuous record remains. It is indeed a prehistoric road, and was the earliest highway of commerce across the southern land in the days of the Phoenician traders, and after many silent years during which it had fallen into disuse, the feet of countless pilgrims saved the old road from extinction. It is a delightful experience to go for even a day's journey on the ancient Way in the springtime, sauntering along in the leisurely fashion of old, and seeing such landmarks as still remain in its neighborhood.

Just beyond Guildford the little ruined chapel of St. Catherine crowns a green hill-top above the river, and

a wide view of Surrey hills and valleys unrolls at its foot. Grass grows green on the floor of the little sanctuary and all the winds of earth sweep through the roofless building, still the age-old story that it tells goes straight to the imagination, unhampered by the restorer's art, and St. Catherine's proves far more interesting and attractive than its much-restored sister chapel of St. Martha's, on the twin height across the valley. So long as it keeps to the valley, the track is difficult to trace, for other paths and roads intersect it confusingly, and the cultivation of the land has aided in its effacement. One longs to come on some pilgrim's token turned up by the plow, that might prove to the uninitiated the antiquity of the road, an antiquity that has long been established, how-

ever, by careful investigation and research.

The Way descends to the valley from St. Martha's, and stays there till it mounts the chalk ridge again above Shere. Until then it is pleasant to leave it for a season and seek the splendid height of Newlands Corner, near which some old yew cast their lanky shadows, dark trees, which are a feature also of the old road wherever it survives.

On a hilltop on the far horizon, a

lone tower is limned against the blue, the mark of Leith Hill, highest point of Surrey and of southeastern England. The Pilgrim's Way as it approaches Dorking takes on the character of a grassy ride on the hillside, and fewer trees hide the valley, which owes not a little of its sylvan beauty about here to that lover of trees, John Evelyn, whose descendants still live in the beautiful house at Wotton, which was his home.

Where Turgeneff Passed His Childhood

In "The Russian Novel," translated from the French by Col. H. A. Sawyer, Le Vicomte E.-M. de Vogüé gives a picture of the scenery around which Turgeneff spent his childhood:

"The Turgeneff family lived as gentlemen on their estates in the Province of Orel. Turgeneff, born in 1818, grew up there in full freedom and in solitude. This Orel, often so pleasantly described by the writer, is indeed a pleasant country. It is still in Greater Russia, but one feels that the southern sky is not far off. The northern climate, rough and severe, here unites with the milder currents from the south, and tries hard to smile and to behave decently. The area known as the 'black soil' of Russia begins here. The boundless cultivated plains in summer appear like a sea of gold. The oak is met with and seems to give strength to the more delicate outlines of the birch trees. To the east, towards Eliet and the sources of the Don, there are pleasant valleys, at night all alight with camp-fires and live with the neighing of horses; for Orel is one of the great rearing places, where the low-lying pastures are overrun in summer by peasants and their studs. To the west, the River Desna flows amongst the ancient forests of Chernigoff—past the monasteries of Brjansk. This beautiful stream then flows on and on amongst pine and aspen as dense as centuries of growth can make them, for miles and miles. Those never-ending Russian miles! The damp soil in these forest lands is in the springtime covered with rich pastures and flowers, such as I have not seen anywhere else in the whole world. Hardly has the snow been melted in the sun of the lengthening days, than . . . triumphant life bursts forth

amidst a blaze of color, sweet odors and gentle murmurings."

"Scattered about, in the cultivated areas, are found the 'Nests of the Landlords,' all built alike. A large main building in wood or brick, on a high terrace, and a heavy zinc roof flanked by a tall bell tower, or when less pretentious by a wing at the back. The entire building is whitewashed, and dazles under the green painted roof. Sometimes the 'Lord' is rich and is able to keep up repairs. More often than not the mortgages batten on these properties, as proved by multitudes of lizards, gaping walls, wooden buttresses, and the tares and thistles growing on the terraces. Behind the house, an avenue of lime trees leads to the highroad. In front, a green plot or an orchard of beans and willows slopes gently towards a pond of stagnant water in the bottom of the hollow. It looks as if no wind had ever been able to ripple its surface among the rushes. Calm and silent as the life of the family which vegetates near by, it merely reflects the cloud as it passes overhead, rose-colored in the morning, gray in the daytime. Should the family disappear, this ancient mirror would continue to reflect their image and respond to the memories of the children who played and grew up on its borders. This is the reason, perhaps, why the Russian clings so to his humble home, the cradle of his family."

"Turgeneff's childhood was passed in one of these homes, the 'nest' which nearly always figures in his novels."

"The first time he read Russian verses, as a boy, was in secret, with an old family servant. Fortunately, his real education was among the sweet heather and among the hunters

whose tales eventually were incorporated in one of his masterpieces. Whilst running through the woods and bogs . . . the poet was laying up a fund of mental pictures, and unconsciously collected the outlines which he was eventually to recollect with his own ideas. In some children, whilst the power of reasoning is still dormant, they yet get their impressions drop by drop, as dew that falls during the night, and with the dawn is turned into diamonds with the first rays of the sun."

The Palm

The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree—Psalm xcii, 12.

From the sands of the desert unnumbered. Afar from the illy-crowned Nile, Where the world through the ages has slumbered. The sleep without vision or smile, It rises in evergreen splendor. Majestic and mighty and calm— And the heart of the pilgrim grows tender.

And sweet with the peace of the palm. The earth is a desert of yellow, The sky is a desert of brass, But the fruit of the palm tree is melon.

And its throne is a carpet of grass. On the silence of earth, gray and solemn. It breaks like the tones of a psalm: It lifts to the heavens a column, The evergreen shaft of the palm.

And thus, in the desert of living Where the feet of the pilgrims have trod, His heart of its mellow fruit giving, Arises the servant of God.

A comfort to those who would falter: To those who are weary, a balm; By the desolate roadside, an altar; In the desert of living, a palm.

O be ye the palm tree, my brother, An oasis thus on the way; O give of your faith to another, A beacon to him who would stray. And the sands shall be cool that are burning.

And the heart that is torn shall be calm, And the feet that would fall shall be turning To rest in the peace of the palm.

—Douglas Malloch.

Putting Out a Washing

"A day spent in putting out a washing to dry leaves little to tell," wrote Eugène de Guérin on June 9, 1837, in the Journal which she kept for her brother Maurice. "Yet there is something pretty in spreading white linen on the grass, or seeing it fluttering on the ropes. One is, if one likes, the Nautilus of Homer, or one of the princesses of the Bible who washed their brothers' tunics. We have a washing-house, which you have never seen at La Moulasse, fairly large and full of water, which beautifies that hollow and attracts the birds which love the freshness for their singing.

"Our Le Cayla is much changed, and changes every day. You will no more see the white dove-cot at the side, nor the little door on the terrace, nor the corridor and the window where we used to measure our height when we were little. All that has vanished and given place to great windows and great rooms. These new things are prettier, but why is it that I regret the old ones, and replace in my heart the gates that are taken away and the stones that are fallen? My very feet do not grow used to these new steps, but go on their old way and make slips at places where they never passed when they were little."

A Psalm of the Helpers

The ways of the world are full of haste and turmoil; I will sing of the tribe of helpers who travel in peace.

He that turneth from the road to rescue another, Turneth toward his goal; He shall arrive in due time by the footpath of mercy, God will be his guide. He that taketh up the burden of the fainting, Lighteneth his own load; The Almighty will put His arms underneath him. He shall lean upon the Lord. . . .

—Henry Van Dyke.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the content of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$5.00 Six months, \$3.00 Three months, \$1.50 One month, .75c Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$6.00, one month 60 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING In North to other America Countries

Up to 10 pages.....1 cent 2 cents Up to 14 pages.....2 cents 3 cents Up to 22 pages.....3 cents 4 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

NEWS BUREAUS

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 621-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 9 East 40th St. Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg. Kansas City, 1114 Commerce Trust Bldg. San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg. Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg. Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg. London, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL," "THE SUNDAY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE," and other Christian Science publications.

High Hearts

High hearts are never long without hearing some new call, some distant clarion of God; and soon they are observed to break up the camp of ease, and start on some fresh march of faithful service.—James Martineau.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Beginning of the End

THERE is a sort of dramatic fitness in the coincidence which caused the announcement of the German Chancellor, with respect to the war aims of the Central Powers, to go out to the world practically simultaneously with Mr. Lansing's indictment of German imperial policy. At the same time it must be remembered that the German Chancellor's effort was conceived partially from the standpoint of satisfying public opinion in Germany; partially as propaganda intended to make more difficult the task of the Prime Minister of Russia, in making that country a serious participant in the war; and partially, perhaps mainly, with a view to solidifying pacifist opinion in favor of the Central Powers.

One of the most amazing experiences of the war has been the manner in which the pacifists have thrown themselves into the arms of the autocratic rulers of Germany. They seem to have conceived the idea that when an autocratic power is determined to make war, peace can only be assured by bowing to the will of that power. It does not seem to matter in the very least to them on what terms peace is made, provided only that actual fighting is stopped. It does not appear to occur to them that the peace so attained would be simply slavery, and that there is nothing but a series of degrees between the military domination of an autocratic European power and the domination of the Turk which made the Christian peoples hewers of wood and drawers of water, or again between that and the savagery of the domination of a King of Dahomey or a Mahdi of Khartoum. Most people fight for liberty because they have discovered that there is something greater than physical existence, and that is the right to think and act for themselves. The pacifist frequently does not seem to share this feeling. Indeed so certain was the former German Ambassador, in Washington, of this, that he made no particular secret of the fact that if the allied nations could by any possibility be got together, in a conference chamber, the various pacifist elements might be trusted to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to leave that chamber without making a peace. Now what sort of a peace does any human being imagine that the representative of Germany, in Washington, meant? Does anybody believe, for one moment, that it would have been a democratic peace, a peace which would have been unacceptable to Germany? Even at this moment, in spite of all that has occurred, the leading organs of the German press, which could not appear tomorrow except by permission of the Government, are arguing steadily for, and insisting upon, the retention of Belgium within the German Empire as a specific term of peace.

Let the readers of these papers turn for a moment from them to the address of Dr. Michaelis, to the journalists in Berlin. One of the most specific charges against the Allies, in that speech, was that they were determined not merely to reincorporate Alsace-Lorraine in France, but to extend the strategic border of the Republic even beyond that. Dr. Michaelis termed this a plot. Now, accepting every word of his statement as accurate, what does the plot amount to? And it has to be remembered that the whole of Dr. Michaelis' statement was based on the report of a spy, as to what transpired in a secret session of the Chamber in Paris, the proceedings at which nobody has any means of verifying. It amounts to this, that, after some two years of war, when Germany had been sinking ships, contrary to the regulations of the Hague Tribunal, with submarines; when she had occupied Belgium, which she was pledged to defend, and burned down some of the greatest buildings in the country; when she had seized Belgian and French men and women, and sent them, contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, to serve as laborers in her munition plants and in her trenches; when she had striven to destroy, and had succeeded in destroying, some of the greatest art monuments of the world, such as the cathedral at Rheims; when she had devastated parts of France, for no military reasons whatever; when she had made air raids, over open and undefended towns, for the sheer purpose of terrorism; when she had poisoned the wells in East Africa; then, France entered into an agreement with the Russian Government for the purpose of taking the best steps they knew to prevent a repetition of such things at the conclusion of the war.

Nobody knows what atom of truth there is in the German declaration. The Russian embassy in Paris has denied it outright. But, as a matter of fact, this desperate plot for the partition of Germany extends, on the Chancellor's own showing, to the valley of the Saar, a narrow strip of territory some five to fifteen miles deep, on the western frontiers of France and Germany. Thus, whilst the French were indulging in a plot to advance their strategic frontier, some five to fifteen miles into Germany, at one particular point, Germany had already set up a government in Poland, and enlisted a Polish army; had already occupied Belgium and set up a government there; and was permitting some of her leading papers to declare that the cession of Belgium must form a part of the German peace terms, when they were developed.

As for anything Sir Edward Carson may or may not have said on the subject of Germany retiring to the Rhine before the Allies consented to discuss terms, there is nothing very peculiar in that. The Allies are convinced that Germany would simply seize an armistice for the purpose of securing and improving her own military position, and this is precisely what they are determined she shall not have the opportunity of doing, and is doubtless what Sir Edward Carson had in mind. Still, if any person doubts the justification for this view of the situation, they cannot do better than turn to the speech of Mr. Lansing, who, after going categorically through the list of Germany's offenses; after reciting her disregard for

her treaties; her violation of Belgian independence; her wanton destruction of Louvain; her merciless financial ransoms of conquered cities; her enslavement of conquered people; her vandalic destruction of the great monuments of history; her wasting of the fields of France and Belgium; her sinking of vessels of commerce, and sending to sudden death of men, women, and little children; her scattering of bombs from airships and aeroplanes over thickly populated cities; what, in short, he summed up as her "scientific brutality," and utter want of faith, declared finally, "some day I hope that the actual tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told so that there no longer remains a shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for a world empire, and of their intense hatred of democracy."

The really interesting part of Dr. Michaelis' speech is, however, the obvious evidence it contains that Germany is growing steadily less hopeful of her position. The opinion of the civilized world is against her, and she has in her support the doubtful good will of Bulgaria and the more than doubtful good will of Turkey. In the actual theater of the war her geographical position has given her an immense advantage, which she has used with extraordinary resource and ability, but that geographical position, however strong strategically, is in a way economically against her. The supplies she requires are acquired with daily increasing difficulty, as is seen in the terms she is endeavoring to impose on neutral nations for the raw material they desire to obtain from her. At one time a partial collapse of Russia would have seemed immensely important to her, but the collapse has been delayed too long, and any advantage which might have accrued from it has been more than counterbalanced by the appearance of the United States amongst the Allies. In calculating the difficulties which the continuation of the war into its fourth year is bringing to these Allies, there is one thing that should never be forgotten, and that is that no matter how great those difficulties, they probably exist in an even greater degree in Germany. The world knows of the difficulties of France, the difficulties of Italy, the disruption of Russia, the overrunning of the small nations, and the British fight with the submarines; but the world has hidden from it the difficulties of Germany itself, and it is naturally no part of the German plan of campaign that the world should know more of those difficulties than it is absolutely impossible to conceal. Still, as the political clock ticks remorselessly forward, the speeches of German politicians become less and less hopeful. There is, indeed, no question, as has been stated before in these pages, that if the United States will have done with politics and will throw its full weight into the Allies' scale, with the same absolute whole-heartedness as the powers staggering under the burden and heat of the day which they have already borne, the end of the greatest of all world wars can come with the coming winter.

First Stage of a Great Victory

THE United States had scarcely entered into active participation in the war four months ago when Herbert C. Hoover, who had earned the right to speak on such a subject, announced that a test of its ability to serve the cause in which the Allies had been engaged for almost three years would be found in its resolution to increase food production to an amount commensurate with the requirements of the war-worn nations and their armies, while at the same time providing for domestic supply and for the feeding of such military forces as it should dispatch to the front. Food, he repeated and reiterated, was the first and the all-important need of the nations arrayed against German autocracy, and America alone could supply this need. In his statement of the situation, Mr. Hoover was supported by all the governments in the Entente Alliance and by the President and foremost citizens and the press of the United States. The country saw the reasonableness of the appeal for greater production and determined to respond to it. With what result?

The thought and energy and intelligence of multitudes to whom the experience was new were turned toward the soil. Millions of new acres were plowed and cultivated. Millions of new gardens sprang into existence, "providing," as Mr. Hoover puts it, "the largest supply of vegetables in the history of the country." "The American people," he testifies, "accomplished more in a practical way in four months than Germany accomplished in twelve," and he adds: "No one can be rightfully gloomy over the outcome for the American people in this war."

The first stage of a great victory, the initial victory for America in the war, has been won, but only the first stage. The promise of a bountiful harvest could not well be brighter, no matter what pessimism, sordid commercialism, or malice may report to the contrary. The fields of the West are wonderful. America can come nearer feeding the world in 1917 than ever before.

Mr. Hoover declares that the forces of democracy can be counted upon as confidently for conservation as for production. This is going to be the next test, and one so grave that the President has given it cognizance. There must be no waste. The surplus perishable crops must not be left to decay. It is the duty of every man, woman and child to contribute as far as possible, toward preserving for use, everything in foodstuffs with which nature has so plentifully supplied the country. The thought of permitting surplus vegetables to be plowed back into the soil should be abhorrent to the people, in view of the urgent need of food in other parts of the world. Conservation of the crops will therefore be the second stage of the victory. The third will be the removal of the products of the soil from the clutches of speculators and monopolists. The national Government alone has the power and strength to protect this country and its allies against the commercial freebooter.

The last and final stage will be reached when every pound and bushel and barrel of foodstuffs raised in America and not actually needed by Americans shall be safely transported to Europe. The allied peoples must be made secure against want. With the American food surplus safely in the allied countries this year the war

may not be ended, but the first great victory for America in the struggle will have been won, and this will pave the way for others that will surely lead to peace.

There is no reason to doubt that every stage of victory will be achieved in its season, as there is no reason to doubt the ability of the American democracy to meet whatever tests in patriotism and intelligent organization it may be subjected to. It has never failed in the past; why should it fail in the future?

Trade Position in Switzerland

THE latest dispatches from Berne show that the commercial problems with which Switzerland has, from the first, been faced in consequence of the war, do not diminish in number or complexity, although they, to a certain extent, keep changing in character. Surrounded as she is by belligerents, nominally free to trade with either group, but actually restrained at every turn, her position is a particularly difficult one, and it argues much for the genius of the Swiss statesman and man of business that the little Republic has fared as well as it has.

The great difficulty all along has, of course, been the question of raw materials. Large quantities of these Switzerland was wont, before the war, to secure from Austria and Germany, but the war had not been in progress many months before both Berlin and Vienna were holding up supplies, and declaring that they could not let them go through unless Switzerland engaged to export to them certain quantities of rice, of which the Central Powers stood sorely in need. Switzerland was in a dilemma. She herself could, of course, obtain rice only from abroad, and the Allies refused to allow her to import it unless she engaged not to re-export it to Austria or Germany. No permanent settlement of the many questions involved has ever been arrived at, and the Swiss manufacturer has been obliged to carry on his work by the harassing method of occasional concessions secured from both sides. The case is typical. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the country has gained rather than lost financially as the result of the war, and this is largely due to the extraordinary adaptability displayed by the Swiss manufacturer. Thus many manufacturers, who previously devoted themselves to watchmaking, have converted their plants so as to turn out war matériel, watchmakers, indeed, being found specially capable of making the more delicate parts of the mechanism of guns and shells. It is somewhat the same in other directions; whilst the manufacturers of chocolate are, as might be expected, doing remarkably well.

Another difficulty with which Switzerland has to contend is the enormous extent to which her industries have been internationalized. Some of the most important companies in the country are dominated by foreign capital, and, as the tendency in every company is to organize and reorganize its directorate so as to bring it into alignment with the constitution of its shareholders, the difficulties confronting the Swiss business man, often a prominent statesman, in maintaining his neutrality, must be many and serious. Discussing the question, over eighteen months ago, a prominent Swiss paper pointed out the danger which such a condition presented to the purity of Swiss political life, and it is, of course, this aspect of the question which calls for constant watchfulness on the part of the authorities.

Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARY BAKER has been unjustly criticized in some quarters for locating training quarters of the National Guard and cantonnements of the new Army of the United States in the South. Because the present Administration is Democratic, deriving its principal political support from southern representatives and senators in Congress, partisanship was alleged, in these quarters, to have influenced his decision. It hardly required the explanation he has made to acquit him of this aspersion. For reasons of economy, as well as for reasons of expedition, both of which are worthy of consideration at this time, the South as a site for cantonnements is preferable to the North, especially for winter training, and it has not been expected that the great body of the men drafted for the new Army would be out of training before next spring. Compared with the character of construction necessary to house the soldiers in the North, quarters could be erected at the minimum of cost in time and money in the South. In view of the ultimate destination of the men, also, the southern climate had much to offer in its favor. At all events, it appears that excellent judgment has been used in fixing the training camp for the New England Guardsmen at Charlotte, N. C., one of the pleasantest communities, geographically and socially, and one of the most interesting historically, in the "Old North State." Its name sufficiently indicates the time of its foundation and the character of its founders. They were of the type that settled the great Piedmont region of the Old South, and their liking for the name of Charlotte, which they gave the town, and for the name of Mecklenburg, which they gave the county in which it is situated, was a great deal more sentimental than racial.

The settlement of the district took place in 1750. Charlotte was incorporated in 1768, and was made the county seat in 1774. It was a very small community when the American Revolution broke out. It was occupied by Lord Cornwallis for a brief period, and later by General Gates. Because of the persistent attacks of the inhabitants upon his troops, the former referred to it in one of his reports as a "hornets' nest." In the Civil War, it was the last meetingplace of the disintegrating Confederate Cabinet, but there was another event in its history that has given it greater prominence than it earned in times of conflict. It was here that the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted. This declaration took the form, it is asserted, of a series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted at Charlotte, May 20, 1775, by a convention of delegates representing each militia company in the county. Another set of resolutions of like import were said to have been adopted at a similar meeting, May 31, 1775; but it is believed that confusion resulting from the two modes of reckoning time, still followed in the remote districts, will account for the latter date, and that, in reality, only one

meeting was held. With regard to this, and to practically every other point raised in connection with the resolutions, there has been endless controversy. The copy of the resolutions made by the secretary of the convention is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1880, but a copy purporting to be true in all particulars was published on April 30, 1819, in the Raleigh Register, and in this version were certain passages that corresponded very closely with some in the Jefferson Declaration.

Preponderance of opinion has long been against the reliability of the Mecklenburg Declaration; but even within the last few years the controversy, reopened by a group which insists upon clinging to the resolutions of May 20, 1775, was resumed, sometimes during its progress waxing as warm as it did threescore years ago.

Charlotte is no less a prosperous than a pretty town. It has many busy industries, cotton mills among them; a Presbyterian university, two colleges for women, a fine library, many churches, handsome parks and driveways, and beautiful environs. Not the least among the things that recommend it as a place for the assembling of the young soldiers of New England is its freedom from the liquor traffic and from other evils with which the War Department is now, with the cooperation of General Leonard Wood, striving to cope.

Notes and Comments

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, in England, makes itself responsible for the following story: Not long ago, when, in the usual order of events, there was an eclipse of the moon—visible at Greenwich—a man whose work brought him daily into Manchester, was seen going home about two hours earlier than usual. Upon being asked by one of his train companions to account for the sudden break in his routine, he replied that he had to be back in the city before 9 o'clock, because he had read in his morning paper that the eclipse of the moon would be visible from Albert Square, from about that time onwards, and he was not going to miss the opportunity, as it was a fine night. He lived in the country!

THE story recalls the famous incident connected with Dean Swift, when his word was law in Dublin, some two hundred years ago. The Dean had announced that there would be an eclipse of the sun on a certain day, at a certain time, visible from his house. Some time before the appointed hour, large crowds of people flocked from all parts of the city and congregated around the Dean's house, much to his annoyance. So much, indeed, did it trouble him, that he finally sent out word to the waiting multitude that the eclipse had been postponed, and would not take place for some time. The people at once returned to their homes, disappointed, but unquestioning.

THE liquor interests used to laugh at the Kansas prohibition law, and, to make it more laughable, used to employ men to violate it openly. When one of their tools was arrested, he was provided with able counsel, and, as a rule, got off on some technical point so far-fetched as to provoke additional laughter in brewing and distilling circles. But the Kansas "bone-dry" law has changed all this. Let one violate it, and he is subject, first of all, to fine or imprisonment, or both, under municipal ordinance. Then he is passed over to the county, which deals with him in an equally drastic manner. When the county is through with him, the State takes him in hand. Finally, he falls into the clutches of the Federal Government, and a long prison sentence and a big fine are the result. The liquor interests are still trying to "buck the booze law" in Kansas, but they are no longer able to discover anything amusing in the task.

A CONTEMPORARY, thoughtlessly, perhaps, makes this misleading statement, apropos of the attempt to create the impression that there is a threatened shortage in oil, and, consequently, in gasoline: "The United States Senate got nervous about the supply of gasoline in January of last year, and asked Secretary Lane for the facts. He found that the production had increased from 6,920,000 barrels, in 1904, to 41,600,000 barrels, in 1915. Apparently, we were using all that we did not export." Not at all. The Secretary's report showed that millions of barrels from surplus production were being put into storage annually.

THE Louisville (Ky.) cantonnement is to be known as Camp Taylor, in honor of the twelfth President of the United States, the hero of Buena Vista, beloved of his soldiers, and of a large part of the civil population, for many years, as "Old Rough and Ready." Three miles east of Louisville is the Taylor homestead, and a revival of interest in the preservation of the property is now reported. It ought to be better cared for, and made more accessible to visitors than it is. It was seventy years ago last February since Taylor met and defeated, with 5000 "raw recruits" and about 600 regulars, Santa Anna's entire army, and turned what threatened to be a stunning defeat into a decisive victory. Zachary Taylor deserves to be remembered and honored, not only by his State, but by his country, on every appropriate occasion.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the French Chamber of Deputies has just passed a graduated income tax bill, which has been under consideration and debate since 1907, contains little to sustain the accepted theory that the French are a volatile people, prone to act first and deliberate afterwards, and less to indicate a determination to enforce the payment of an income tax until the legislators were satisfied that it was equitably distributed and levied.

NOTHING could be more pleasing to the coal manipulators than the advice issuing from committees, supposedly acting in behalf of consumers, that the latter buy their winter supply of fuel now. Of course, the more consumers buy coal now, the firmer will the present extortionate coal rates remain, and the more certainly will these extortionate rates be increased as the season advances. It is just a trifle strange that the public is almost invariably without friends on such committees.